

Algeria	6.00	Dr. Israel	15.30	Norway	6.00	NZ	
Australia	17.50	Italy	12.00	Peru	6.00	Phil	
Belgium	35.00	Jordan	4.00	Portugal	6.00	Pol	
Canada	1.10	Kuwait	2.00	Romania	6.00	R	
Ceylon	4.00	Laos	1.00	Saudi Arabia	6.00	S	
Denmark	7.00	Libya	1.00	Spain	6.00	S	
Egypt	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Sweden	6.00	S	
France	5.00	Malta	1.00	Switzerland	6.00	S	
Germany	2.00	Morocco	1.00	Taiwan	6.00	T	
Greece	6.00	Netherlands	1.00	Thailand	6.00	T	
Hong Kong	1.00	Nigeria	1.00	U.S.A.	6.00	U	
India	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00				

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Thatcher Landslide Is Projected in Britain; Labor Retains Second Place Over Alliance

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party was headed for a landslide victory in Britain's national election Thursday, according to computer projections by the BBC and independent television news.
The projections, said the Conservatives would win between 383 and 398 seats for a majority of more than 100 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons.
The Labor Party is projected to come in second in popular vote totals and to win between 208 and 27 seats. The new alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats is projected to obtain between 17 and 21 seats. Regional parties and other smaller groups were winning the remaining 23 seats.
The projected showing by the Liberals is almost twice what the Alliance alone received in the last election, but the actual number of seats will hold looks likely to be considerably less. Most of the Social Democratic Party seats were held by MPs who defected from Labor after the new party was organized in 1981.
Based on the television projection, the Liberals will have the bulk of the alliance seats. Nationwide popular vote totals do not determine the number of parliamentary seats because the outcome in each constituency is a separate contest.
Mrs. Thatcher seemed certain now to become the first Conservative prime minister to win two consecutive elections in this century. Her parliamentary margin would be one of the largest of any party in modern times.
Denis Healey, Labor's deputy leader, reacted bitterly to the projected results.
"If the totals turn out to be right," he said, "well over 50 percent of the British ballots will have been cast against Thatcher."
He said: "The Tories are winning because the alliance split the vote of the only party that could have formed an alternative government."
Other party leaders declined to comment on the broadcast projections.
In anticipation of a Conservative victory, the British stock market rose Thursday to its highest level in history, surpassing a record set Wednesday.
But investor enthusiasm was seen as primarily a gesture of support for Mrs. Thatcher over the other candidates. Analysts said serious economic challenges would have to be met in the months ahead regardless of who emerged as victor.
The Tories were receiving 42 percent of the vote, Labor 28 percent, and the new Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, which had hoped to overtake Labor in the popular vote, 26 percent.
These estimates are based on extensive exit polls taken throughout the country and contain a slight margin of error.
In the outgoing 635-seat Parliament, the Conservatives had 334 seats, Labor 239, the Social Democrats 29, the Liberals 13 and the others were held by minority regional parties. Twenty-six Social Democratic MPs were defectors from the Labor Party.
Mrs. Thatcher would not be required to announce her new cabinet until sometime next week, but some changes are possible over the weekend.
Britain must send a foreign minister to the European Community's council of ministers meeting on Monday, and if the incumbent, Francis Pym, is to be replaced, that is likely to happen before the session. The possible successors include Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the present chancellor of the Exchequer.
Candidates to replace Sir Geoffrey, should he move, are less evident. The government's basic economic strategy seems certain to remain as before, at least for the coming months. During the campaign, Labor alleged that the Tories were expecting an increase in inflation and a downturn in other economic indicators later this year.
A record number of candidates took part in the election that was announced by Mrs. Thatcher a month ago.
The campaign was one of the most bitter in modern British history. From the outset, Mrs. Thatcher's commanding lead in the polls meant that the opposition parties had to overcome her advantages as the front-runner as well as the incumbent.
Moreover, since this was more clearly a three-party contest than any British election since early in this century, the Labor Party and the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats were attacking each other as well as the Tories.
Labor feared that a third-place finish in the popular vote totals would mean an effective end to its position as official opposition to the government.
The alliance needed a strong showing to offset the fact that the British system of apportioning seats in Parliament all but assured that they would receive far fewer places than either Labor or the Conservatives.
Aside from these tactical concerns, the parties were deeply divided on policy issues.
Mrs. Thatcher's success in reducing inflation from a peak in 1980 of 21.9 percent to about 4 percent allowed her to claim that the Tory economic strategy was working.
During the campaign, Mrs. Thatcher blamed the country's high unemployment on the international recession and the long-term effects of Britain's declining ability to compete in global markets.
Labor said that a massive infusion of government spending would revive the economy and restore a substantial number of the millions of jobs lost in recent years.
The alliance position combined a moderate reflation through government spending with an incomes policy to keep inflation under control.
It was generally agreed that Labor's campaign performance was the weakest.
Mr. Foot was overscheduled and undermanned, a combination that found him making too many stops, some of which offered little benefit to Labor's prospects.
Despite the smallest political apparatus and the awkwardness of having to blend two parties, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance did well in scheduling its spokesmen and putting across its positions.
Friction between local Social Democratic and Liberal activists was kept to a minimum, although there had been some trouble earlier in deciding which party would contest which constituencies.
In 1979, the Conservatives won 43.9 percent of the vote, Labor 36.9 percent and the Liberals 13.8 percent. The Social Democratic Party was formed in 1981.
Voting was reported to be brisk throughout the British Isles in generally good late spring weather. Local reports indicated that in some places the turnout exceeded the figures for the 1979 general election. In that election, 31.2 million people voted, or 76 percent of those eligible.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband, Denis, greeting well-wishers after they voted Thursday morning at the Castle Lane, Westminster, polling station. Reports indicated a good voter turnout, in some places exceeding the figures for the general election in 1979.

Russia Rejects Reagan Missile Proposal

Kohl Warns Moscow on Pershings
By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BOON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl warned the Soviet Union on Thursday against trying to intimidate the Bonn government into not stationing U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany and accused Moscow of blocking an arms-limitation agreement in Geneva.
In his first major address since the Williamsburg summit and the last before his planned visit to Moscow next month, Mr. Kohl told parliament that the Soviet Union would face "bitter deception" if it overestimated the impact of its own anti-missile propaganda on Western publics and undermined the "steadfastness of the Western democracies."
According to a senior adviser to the chancellor, the tough Bundestag speech was aimed at convincing the Soviet Union that Bonn will not flinch from stationing U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany this year and also at setting the stage for a realistic exchange when the chancellor becomes the first Western leader to meet with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader.
The speech signaled the tone and approach, granting to Washington, that have come to characterize Mr. Kohl's foreign policy. As the adviser explained, the chancellor believes he has more leverage with both Washington and Moscow by maintaining close and harmonious ties with the Reagan administration.
Arguing to skeptical opposition members that the Williamsburg summit produced "a message of hope" for a global economic recovery, Mr. Kohl voiced only muted criticism Thursday of the U.S. budget deficit and high interest rates. He said, "that the United States is not yet ready to consider extensive, practical steps to ease the monetary and financial situation of its partners."
The chancellor offset the remark with an oblique criticism of France, saying that pressuring the self-reliance of European countries was inconsistent with blaming the United States for one's own economic difficulties. "Those who recommend American budget cuts," he added, "with a swipe at his Social Democratic opposition, shouldn't talk about increased borrowing at home."
Mr. Kohl cautioned that he was not going to Moscow as a "go-between or interpreter" between the superpowers, a role sometimes claimed by the Social Democrats when they were in office, but insisted that he sought "a new and, where possible, better quality of relations in ties to the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact."
However, the chancellor said that, by insisting on maintaining its 8-20 missile force and trying to prevent the Atlantic alliance's missile modernization, the Soviet Union's negotiating conduct was leading toward a stalemate in Geneva.
The senior adviser to Mr. Kohl said the chancellor believed it was unlikely that the Russians could make any more this summer. The Geneva missile talks could wait at least until the fall session, which opens Sept. 15. The first nine of 108 Pershing-2 missiles that could be deployed in West Germany are supposed to be installed Dec. 15.



Soviet Threatens to Put Rockets in East Germany

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union rejected President Ronald Reagan's latest proposal on reductions of Soviet and American strategic missiles and issued Thursday a new warning to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany that the two German states would be looking at each other through "a palladium of rockets" if U.S. medium-range missiles "are not deployed in West Germany."
A Tass commentary dismissed suggestions about American flexibility in the offer Mr. Reagan advanced Wednesday, saying it did not affect "the essence of Washington's position directed, as before, at gaining military superiority and pressing the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament."
The Soviet news agency said that the Reagan administration had waited until a strategic rearmament program was under way before beginning to talk of flexibility at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva. Those talks recommenced this week after a spring recess.
However, Tass continued, "no desire to achieve a mutually acceptable accord, mentioned by the president, is in sight. On the contrary, his statement reveals... the aspiration to undermine by any means the principle of equality and equal security" that was the foundation of earlier Soviet-American strategic arms accords.
The warning to Mr. Kohl came in an article written by a Central Committee official and published in the Soviet publication New Times. It publicly mentioned the possibility that new Soviet weapons would be deployed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia in response to the scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.
The article also hinted broadly that Mr. Kohl's support for U.S. efforts to restrict trade with the Communist world, along with West Germany's acceptance of 108 Pershing-2 missiles, could harm West German commercial interests.
Observers in Moscow said the rejection of the proposals Mr. Reagan advanced Wednesday was expected. The president's plan dealt with land-based, intermediate ballistic missiles. Roughly 70 percent of all Soviet strategic arms fall into this category, while fewer than one-third of American ICBMs are based on land.
Tass said Mr. Reagan's plan aimed at limiting the number of land-based missiles, "which make up the backbone of the Soviet Union's strategic defense potential."
The United States enjoys a clear advantage in air- and sea-based strategic arms carriers.
The New Times article, written by Nikolai Potapov, came as a surprise however, reinforcing an impression among foreign diplomats here that West Germany was a target for pressure prior to Mr. Kohl's scheduled visit here.
West Germany is to receive all the Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment. The Pershing-2, which could deliver Soviet territory in less than eight minutes from West Germany, is the main concern of Soviet strategists.
New Times said the deployment of Pershing-2s in West Germany and cruise missiles in Sicily would mark "the beginning of a new round in the nuclear arms race, with Europe being its principal arena."
The Soviet Union, it said, "would pick up the atomic gantlet." It quoted Egon Bahr, a West German Social Democrat, as saying that new "Soviet systems" would be introduced in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.



HAU SPEECH — Lieutenant Colonel Haile Miriam Mengistu, the Ethiopian leader, at the opening of an Organization of African Unity summit. Page 2.

Syria Is Said to Link Pullout From Lebanon To Security for River

By John K. Cooley
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Syria has secretly informed members of the Lebanese government that President Hafez al-Assad will not withdraw the 40,000 Syrian soldiers in the Bekaa Valley until Lebanon signs a security treaty with Syria, according to senior Lebanese officials.
The Syrians said they want such a treaty to provide guarantees that Lebanese or Syrian troops, or both, could prevent the Lebanese headwaters of Syria's Orontes River from falling into Israeli hands, Lebanese officials said in interviews in Beirut.
The Orontes, a 240-mile (384-kilometer) river that originates in the Bekaa Valley, irrigates much of Syria and supplies it with electric power. Syrian, Iranian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces now control the small streams near Baalbek that form the Orontes.
The reported Syrian demand underscores the broader importance of water supplies in Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. Many specialists in the area are convinced that the rivers and wells of those countries are crucial not only to the chances of success of the American-sponsored troop withdrawal plan for Lebanon, but also to the prospects of another Middle East war.
A five-week inquiry in Israel, Lebanon and Syria suggests that the concern over water supplies lies behind these other developments:
■ The Lebanese government fears that Israel will implement a plan originated under the British Mandate to divert into Israel part of Lebanon's Litani River. Israeli officials say that they have no such plans now.
■ Through new pipes and improved pumping installations, Israel appears to be enhancing the flow of another Lebanese river, the Hasbani, that flows into Israel, forming part of the Jordan River's headwaters.
■ There are strong suggestions, but no proof, that Israel may have been siphoning water underground from Lebanon to its northern Golan settlements since an incursion into Lebanon in 1978.
■ Finally, both Israel and Jordan are drilling into a large underground lake of fresh water under both the east and west banks of the Jordan River, which has become an increasingly saline trickle.
The vulnerability of Israel's dwindling water supply, much of which comes from the Jordan River and its headwaters, has been a constant of Middle East war and politics since the creation of the Jewish state in 1948. In the 1960s, Arab states, under Nasser's leadership, prepared projects to divert the Jordan headwaters away from Israel. Israeli air raids halted the projects.
In the 1967 war, Israel captured not only the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, but also the remaining headwaters of the Jordan, including Syria's Banias, a freshwater stream that rises in the Golan Heights.
And in the 1978 and 1982 wars against Lebanon, the Israeli Defense Forces and their allies in southern Lebanon established firm control over the Wazzani, a small spring and stream feeding the Jordan, as well as most of the Hasbani River and rivulets feeding the Hasbani from Mount Hermon, which straddles Israeli, Lebanese and Syrian territory.
After a battle with Syrian troops (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Defends Record On Arms Limitation

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
PARIS — The United States is using a special report Thursday on the history of American arms control efforts in a new attempt to persuade the public that in the booklet's words, a vigorous search for arms control "will remain among the highest priorities of this and future administrations."
"This paper seeks to contribute to an informed discussion," it said, "by setting the record straight on U.S. arms control efforts since the end of World War II."
The 66-page report was made public in Paris by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz during a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers meeting.
The report argued that the Reagan administration's arms control efforts are part of a bipartisan American endeavor beginning with the Truman administration in 1946 to eliminate nuclear weapons — when the United States had a monopoly with Britain — and place nuclear energy under international authority.
At the same time the so-called white paper was released, a special NATO committee issued a statement blaming the Soviet Union for the lack of progress in the negotiations in Geneva on medium-range missiles. The United States is to begin deployment of the first of 572 new missiles in Western Europe at the end of the year if an accord is not achieved before then.
Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said a statement from the NATO committee saying that it welcomed

Poles Worried by Political Risks in Pope's Second Visit

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Four years after his triumphal first visit as pope to his native Poland, John Paul II returns next week for what many regard as a considerably more difficult and politically risky pilgrimage.
The millions in Poland who experienced the 1979 visit, viewing the presence of a pope — let alone a Polish-born one — in a Soviet-bloc state as the miracle of a lifetime, are less certain what to make of this second papal tour.
The first visit stirred emotions that, a year later, found expression in the Solidarity movement. Can John Paul II do it again? Will he even try?
In this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country, a surging eagerness just to have the pope in Poland again overrides what political reservations people have about the trip.
Most Poles want him here — for his comforting words, for the excitement the visit is sure to generate, for the enormous crowds that are expected and the accompanying feeling, as in 1979, of a nation united under something infinitely greater than communism.
But beneath this anticipation run currents of anxiety and nagging doubts about the timing of the visit given the continuing repression exercised by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the worry that, as the first world leader to come to Poland since the imposition of martial law nearly 18 months ago, John Paul II could be manipulated by the government into seeming to bestow a certain legitimacy on the general's rule.
Also frequently voiced are fears for the pope's safety in Poland, considering how much easier life conceivably would be for Polish and Soviet authorities without a Polish pontiff. Security arrangements for this pilgrimage are much tighter than in 1979.
"The last papal visit to Poland was a great success," recalled Cardinal Francis Komini in an interview in his archdiocese, Vienna. The Austrian cardinal is a seasoned observer of East European affairs and is said to have been instrumental in the election of John Paul II. "The second visit is difficult for him. So many expectations accompany such a trip because so many things are possible," he said.
Last time, it was a joyous, laughing pope, new as a head of the church, who returned to his homeland for a euphoric and peaceful celebration that heightened Polish nationalist sentiment. He tore taboos off some political subjects and liberated psychological forces of hope, self-confidence, freedom and a sense of involvement. This time, the pope will confront a Poland in economic misery and mental anguish, a nation nursing deep grudges against a communist government that crushed hopes of greater political freedom.
Last time, the pontiff was welcomed nervously by a communist leadership, then headed by Edward Gierek, which had been compelled by circumstance to have a native son elected pope. This time, John Paul will be greeted by a government and a sense of involvement. This time, the pope will confront a Poland in economic misery and mental anguish, a nation nursing deep grudges against a communist government that crushed hopes of greater political freedom.
Walesa Is Denied Time to See Pope
The Associated Press
WARSAW — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, has been denied permission for a leave from his shipyard job in Gdansk to meet Pope John Paul II during his pilgrimage to Poland next week, Walesa aides said Thursday.
"Mr. Walesa got an oral reply to his application for a leave of absence, and the reply was in the negative," a spokesman said in a telephone interview. "Still, he is entitled to a written reply, and he will get it tomorrow [Friday]."
A sense of involvement. This time, the pope will confront a Poland in economic misery and mental anguish, a nation nursing deep grudges against a communist government that crushed hopes of greater political freedom.
Last time, the pontiff was welcomed nervously by a communist leadership, then headed by Edward Gierek, which had been compelled by circumstance to have a native son elected pope. This time, John Paul will be greeted by a government

Reagan Seems More Open to Soviet Arms Views

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The changes announced Wednesday by President Ronald Reagan in the U.S. position at the strategic arms reduction talks (START) in Geneva with the Soviet Union could be an important step toward eventual agreement by the superpowers on curbing their longest-range nuclear missiles and bombers.

Even this new U.S. position would require vast cuts and shifts in Soviet missile forces, which may be impossible to negotiate. At the same time, it would also apparently allow both sides to keep replacing old weapons with new ones.

Yet the president's actions, forced on him in large part by pressure from Congress, suggest a greater willingness to be flexible and take Soviet views into account. They also seem to bespeak new confidence from an administration that sees things going in its favor these days.

In the long run, what may be most important about the an-

nouncements Wednesday is not so much the specific missile numbers, which undoubtedly will change again if real negotiations develop. Rather, it may be in the tone of the new proposals, more positive and practical in addressing what up to now has been a vast gap between the Reagan administration and Soviet Union on arms issues.

A senior White House official who briefed reporters Wednesday said the first criterion in changing

NEWS ANALYSIS

the proposal was what made sense militarily, would preserve the U.S. deterrent and discourage the enemy from striking first.

But also taken into account, he said, were "Soviet perceptions of stability, deterrence, their own force structure and modernization programs. In short, [we thought] let's go into it with something that is realistic, has some prospect of making progress and getting an agreement, not just through our own lenses ... but through Soviet

perceptions as we have learned them."

The president's emphasis, he said, was "not to take a position that was so inflexible that the Russians reject it out of hand." The president altered in two important ways the position he laid out a year ago when START began.

Mr. Reagan originally called for both sides to reduce the roughly 7,500 warheads they have by about one-third to no more than 5,000 and to go down as well to no more than 850 land and submarine-based missiles. The Soviet Union now has 2,350 of these and the United States 1,600.

The Russians countered by proposing a reduction to 1,800 missiles and long-range bombers combined. If the bombers are removed, this leaves about 1,450 missiles.

In his new proposal, Mr. Reagan advocates raising the 850 number to some level between the 850 and the Soviet figure. That moves toward a compromise and, thus, may be attractive to the Russians in that it would mean a less drastic reduction in their forces.

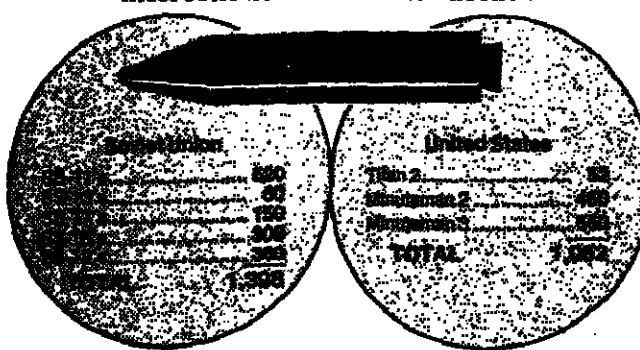
Mr. Reagan moved in this direction only because a bipartisan commission he appointed called for development of a new single-warhead missile that would be less threatening and a less inviting target than current U.S. and Soviet multiple-warhead weapons. The higher number would make room for these additional smaller missiles.

The other major action by Mr. Reagan Wednesday amounts to a rejection of demands by hard-liners in the administration, mostly Pentagon civilians, that the Russians agree to reduce the throw-weight, or lifting power, of their missiles to a specific point equal to that of the United States. Moscow's missiles are much bigger than the U.S. counterparts and currently have two and a half times the cumulative lifting power, which determines how many warheads and of what size they could hurl.

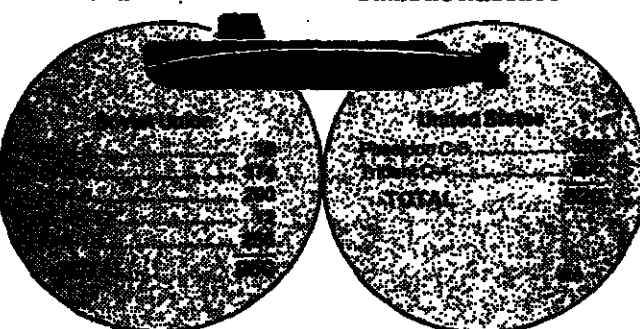
Getting the Russians to agree to this was viewed as impossible, requiring even vaster changes in their forces than the general missile reductions. The president decided instead to retain the indirect limits on throw-weight already in the U.S. START proposal and basically tell the Soviet Union that if it has any better ideas on how to deal with these concerns, or would prefer to deal directly on what is now called the overall "destructive power"

A BALANCE SHEET

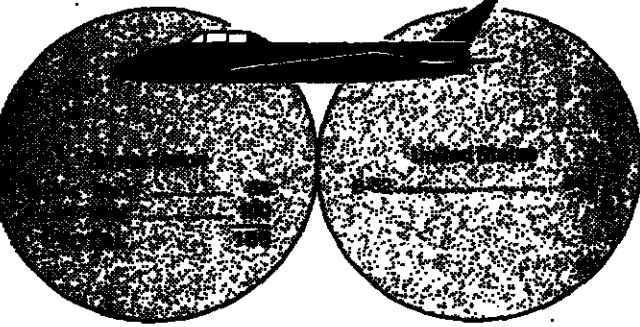
Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles



Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles



Bombers



The New York Times

of missiles, the U.S. negotiators are anxious to listen.

Thus, on this question the president declined to toughen his stance as advocated by some. But whether this will be viewed by Moscow as a step forward is very doubtful.

The U.S. proposal continues to contain provisions that only half of the 5,000 warheads can be on land-based missiles, the most accurate

kind. The Soviet Union currently has 5,900 of its 7,500 warheads on such missiles, so that would be an enormous cutback.

Also, ceilings that would limit to 210 the number of the biggest Soviet missiles, the SS-17s, 18s and 19s, of which Moscow now has about 600, would remain intact. The Russians reject this as meddling in their decisions on what to deploy.

NATO Considers Successors to Luns

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the past 11 years, has informed the council of his intention to step down, and a

search is under way for a successor.

The main candidates are Britain's Lord Carrington, a former foreign secretary and minister of defense, and the present Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans,

who also served as his country's prime minister.

Mr. Luns, a former Dutch foreign minister, has not fixed any retirement date, and expects to stay on the job until the end of 1983.

OAU Official Urges Work On A-Arms

Project Is Advocated To Counter S. Africa

By James R. Peipert

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Black African nations should develop their own nuclear weapons to counter white-ruled South Africa, the outgoing secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity said Thursday.

"Let us not be told ... about denuclearizing Africa when South Africa already has a nuclear arsenal," Edem Kodjo of Togo said in a report on his five years as administrative head of the African body.

Against whom is it manufacturing atomic bombs? Mr. Kodjo said of South Africa. "Against us, of course, and the duty of the African states that can is to resolutely embark on the nuclear path."

The OAU plenary session began with a minute of silence for three black South Africans hanged at dawn Thursday in Pretoria. The three were sentenced to death for allegedly taking part in attacks that killed four policemen.

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it has a nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Kodjo spoke on the second day of the 19th OAU summit meeting. "We have silenced our detractors who were gloating over the disintegration of the symbol of our unity — the OAU," declared Ethiopia's military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Haile Miriam Mengistu.

Colonel Mengistu was acclaimed the new chairman of the organization Wednesday night shortly after the opening of the summit, which has been delayed since Monday because of a long-standing dispute over whether to seat the Libyan-backed Polisario Front guerrilla organization.

In a surprise development, the Polisario Front announced Wednesday that it would "voluntarily and temporarily not participate." That cleared the way for the opening of the meeting, which originally had been scheduled to be held in Tripoli, Libya, last year but had been postponed twice.

The Polisario Front has been fighting for eight years to gain control of the Western Sahara from Morocco. It became the 51st OAU member in February 1982.

Since then the OAU had been paralyzed because of Moroccan-led boycotts that prevented meetings from getting the two-thirds quorum needed to conduct business.

The organization's outgoing chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, called the Polisario dispute the "most serious crisis" the OAU has faced since it was founded 20 years ago.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, who made a surprise arrival Sunday night to make a case for the Polisario, was unable to prevail.

Libyan delegates had predicted that Colonel Qadhafi would become the new OAU chairman because he was supposed to host the two summits meetings in Tripoli last August and November that had been canceled.

After the public session, the delegations from 49 countries then closed the doors of their meeting room for three days of private discussions, starting with budget issues.

WORLD BRIEFS

Swiss Pass New Marriage Laws

BERN (UPI) — The lower house of the Swiss Parliament approved Thursday a revision of the marriage laws to give greater equality to wives. A clause that the conjugal home should be chosen together instead of just by the husband was approved by 73 votes to 27. Another clause, with 124 deputies in favor to 36 against, says the family name remains that of the man but the wife can keep her own name if she makes a formal application before marriage.

Parliament also approved a law giving wives the right to know the exact income and debts of their husbands, with men having the same right. Exceptions were made for lawyers, doctors, public notaries and churchmen. The revisions still have to be approved by the smaller and more conservative upper house of Parliament.

Afghans Release French Doctor

MOSCOW (AP) — A French doctor sentenced to eight years in prison by an Afghan court in March has been released from detention and handed over to the French Embassy in Kabul, Tass reported Thursday.

Philippe Anguyard, who was accused by the Afghan authorities of aiding the Marxist guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, was "released from detention in view of his sincere repentance and in accordance with the humane policy" of the Afghan government, Tass said.

The official Soviet press agency gave no further indication of why the authorities had issued a special decree releasing Dr. Anguyard. French officials and members of the French Communist Party have said they intervened to try to have him released.

South Korea Dissident Ends Fast

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Young Sam, the former opposition political leader, said Thursday he has ended a hunger strike he began 23 days earlier, but he vowed to press his struggle for democratic reforms in South Korea.

Mr. Kim, 55, once rated a leading presidential contender, said he gave up the fast because of pleas from supporters, family members and others. He also charged there had been a conspiracy by government authorities to bring an end to the hunger strike.

Harrier Arrives in Tenerife

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands (Combined Dispatches) — The Spanish cargo ship on which a British Sea Harrier jump-jet landed Monday arrived at this Canary Island port Thursday amid uncertainty over how soon the plane would be allowed to return home.

The plane made an emergency landing on the deck of the Alraigo after losing contact with the carrier, ill-fated and running short of fuel. According to maritime practice, the \$11.2-million aircraft theoretically belongs to the shippers since they salvaged it from the sea.

In Madrid, a spokesman for the owners, Naviera Garcia-Minaur, said there was a difference of opinion between the British Defense Ministry and the company's lawyers over the nature of the rescue and what kind of indemnity is to be paid. The general manager said the British had indicated they felt the Alraigo did not go to the jet's rescue, rather the jet went to the ship.



Spanish ship Alraigo bringing British Harrier to Tenerife.

For the Record

MANILA (Reuters) — Authorities in the Philippines are investigating allegations that officials in a government anti-corruption and ombudsman's office have been taking bribes to fix graft cases for at least 50,000 pesos (\$5,000) each, the ombudsman, Bernardo Fernandez, said Thursday.

LIMA (AP) — The armed forces reported Thursday that 41 leftist guerrillas were slain in anti-insurgency fighting, and the government ordered extra police into the streets to guard against terrorists during the country's 60-day state of emergency.

CORRECTION — A Washington Post article that appeared in Thursday's International Herald Tribune on religious leaders asking for a ban on human gene engineering incorrectly identified James W. Malone. He is vice president of the U.S. Catholic Conference. Bishop A. James Armstrong is president of the National Council of Churches. Both signed the resolution on genetic engineering.

U.S. Defends Syria Is Said to Demand Arms Role Security for River Source

(Continued from Page 1)

retical support for arms control.

The Soviet Union and its allies usually preferred to react tactically to specific Western proposals and "Eastern initiatives characteristically have been declaratory in nature, focusing on unenforceable promises of good will and peaceful intent," it said.

The most contentious part of the report dealt with the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, often called SALT-2, approved by the Carter administration in 1979 but never ratified by Congress. President Ronald Reagan has called it a poor agreement, although the United States has abided by its terms.

The report said, referring to an earlier treaty signed and ratified in 1972, and the later unratified document, that "although the SALT process brought certain benefits in the SALT-I agreements, its final result as embodied in SALT-2 was a clear disappointment to the hopes generated in the early 1970s." It said the 1979 agreement failed to achieve arms reductions.

The report was written before Mr. Reagan's announcement Wednesday of new proposals for the current negotiations on strategic arms reductions.

In addition to the Baruch plan to eliminate nuclear weapons — put forward under President Harry S. Truman but named for its main proponent, Bernard Baruch — the report cited President Dwight D. Eisenhower's so-called open skies proposal of 1955. Neither proposal was accepted by the Soviet Union. Development of satellites allowed the reconnaissance sought in the Eisenhower plan anyway.

Lebanese and U.S. negotiators feared that Israel might raise the issue of sharing Litani water during the talks that led to this year's Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal accord. Israel, however, did not raise the issue.

In southern Lebanon, Norwegian officers of the United Nations peacekeeping force and Lebanese

(Continued from Page 1)

in July 1982, Israel took control of the lower length of the Litani River. The Litani runs east to west in southern Lebanon, about 20 miles from most of Israel's border.

Concern about the headwaters of the Orontes (Asi in Arabic) appears to be one of the main reasons Syria, which is heavily dependent on agriculture, is determined to keep its troops in Lebanon.

The Orontes is crucial to Syrian irrigation projects and, before flowing into the large lake near the Syrian city of Hama, the river drives a major hydroelectric power station.

Lebanon's own concerns over water have been exacerbated by open discussion within Israel of the desirability of diverting part of the Litani into Israel. In an interview, Israel's science and technology minister, Yuval Neeman, acknowledged that Israel has long been interested in obtaining Litani water.

But he said Israel had shelved such plans because Lebanese use of Litani water reduced the river to "only a trickle" near Israel's border.

"One of the first acts of the Israelis when they arrived at Qirwan," said Kamal Khoury, chairman of Lebanon's Litani River Authority, "was to seize all the hydrographic charts and technical data on the dam and the river."

Asked about that, Mr. Neeman responded that the documents "were considered legitimate items of military intelligence." He also acknowledged that seismic soundings and surveys had been carried out concerning the possibility of boring a diversion tunnel, to be located at the nearest point on the Litani to the Israeli frontier.

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water experts were told that the Israeli military authorities had ordered local Lebanese farmers to stop drilling new wells, and that some of their old wells had been bricked up. The orders were transmitted through Saad Haddad, the Lebanese rebel who leads the pro-Israeli militia in southern Lebanon, according to Khoury. Mr. Haddad, a Maronite priest sympathetic to Mr. Haddad.

This denial of well water, similar to that ordered on Arab property in the Israeli-occupied West Bank to conserve water for Jewish settlements, strengthened Lebanese suspicions that underground water has been secretly channeled out of Lebanon into Israel since 1978.

In a brief encounter with this reporter, Major Haddad scoffed at such suspicions. "I would be the first to know if something like that were going on, and the first to disapprove," he said. "Didn't you know they gave us water when we needed it last summer?"

Pipes are still visible above ground near Menalla, an Israeli village near the border with Lebanon. Through them, Israeli pumped water from northern Galilee to three Lebanese villages in the invasion of Lebanon last summer. Two months ago, the Israeli water authorities and army also drilled a large well for Lebanese farmers near Bint Jbeil in a dry, rocky zone controlled by the Haddad militia.

Jordan also has disputes with Israel over water supplies, centering on a disagreement over drilling by both sides near the Yarmouk River. According to remarks by Yossi Zeevi, an Israeli water official published in March, Israel would like to increase underground pumping from the river. Jordan has long planned to build a storage dam on the Yarmouk, which flows between Jordan and the Golan Heights.

The writer, a veteran Middle East correspondent, is on the staff of ABC News and is based in London. He wrote this account after spending five weeks in the Middle East on assignment.



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House-Senate Panel Nears Accord on Cuts In Military Buildup

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — U.S. House and Senate budget conferees have reached agreement on a sharp reduction in President Ronald Reagan's military buildup for next year. But progress came only after a dispute erupted among Republicans over a threat by Mr. Reagan to use vetoes to impose fiscal discipline on Congress.

The conferees appeared close to an accord Wednesday that would give Mr. Reagan about half — perhaps slightly more — of his proposed increase for military spending of 10 percent after accounting for inflation.

The dispute among Republicans flared shortly after the conference on the fiscal 1984 budget opened. Leaders for both groups had indicated that they were optimistic about reaching an agreement that could pass both houses.

The conflict was triggered when Representative Ed Bethune, Republican of Arkansas, reflecting the view of many Republican conservatives in the House, suggested that the conferees might be "irrelevant and a waste of money" if the product were unacceptable to Mr. Reagan and he chose instead to veto tax and spending bills that defied his program.

Mr. Bethune was challenged by the Senate Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico. Mr. Domenici asserted that the administration shared blame with Congress for spending increases that had led to big deficits.

Mr. Domenici said he thought big savings the administration wanted in mandatory spending programs such as Medicare and federal retirement could be achieved through legislative enactments, not vetoes.

As for spending increases on programs ranging from farm credit to jobs creation, Mr. Domenici said, "There's a lot of blame to go around."

Senate Republicans are disturbed by veto threats of a party-drafted supplemental appropriations bill. Sources said attempts were made in meetings at the White House Tuesday to resolve the dispute.

Mr. Reagan's senior advisers had urged a veto on grounds that the measure would spend more than \$1 billion beyond what Mr. Reagan wants for domestic programs.

Both the \$863.5-billion House budget and the \$849.7-billion Senate version call for more domestic spending and tax increases and less military spending, than Mr. Reagan wants. But the House departs more from the Reagan script than the Senate.

An agreement on military spending between the Senate's proposed 6 percent increase and the House's 4 percent one is expected to be less difficult to achieve than are compromises over taxes and domestic spending.

Mellon Bank Ordered To Free Payroll Funds

By Mark Porcs

PITTSBURGH — A federal bankruptcy court judge has ordered Mellon Bank to release more than \$510,000 in payroll funds to employees of a bankrupt manufacturer of steel-making equipment.

After the ruling Wednesday, the company, Mesta Machine Co., said that on Friday it would give 350 salaried and hourly workers the 3½ weeks pay they were owed when Mellon froze Mesta's accounts and the company filed for bankruptcy protection Feb. 9.

Leaders of a labor-clergy coalition said the order was a victory in their campaign against Mellon. The coalition had urged area residents to withdraw money from the bank to protest the bank's freeze on the Mesta payroll account.

But the coalition said it would continue the boycott to focus attention on Mellon's overseas lending, which the protesters charge is reducing the bank's investments in

the unemployment-ridden, steel-producing region around Pittsburgh.

State and local government officials, however, said they would no longer consider joining the boycott by transferring government funds out of the bank.

Mellon, which supported the petition to free the funds at a federal bankruptcy court hearing before Judge Gerald K. Gibson, said it had always been willing to release the Mesta money but had never been asked to do so.

Officials of Mesta and the United Steel Workers union, however, said they had repeatedly asked the bank to release the funds and had not been successful until the campaign to withdraw Mellon deposits got going a few days ago.

The company will distribute checks totaling \$445,000 to the 350 employees. The remainder of the money retained by the court will be used to pay Mesta's federal and local unemployment compensation obligations.

Book Claims Reagan Got Secret Papers for Debate

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In preparing for the 1980 debate between Ronald Reagan and President Jimmy Carter, the Reagan campaign staff secretly obtained a copy of the Carter briefing material, according to a book to be published this month on Mr. Reagan and his first two years in the White House.

Laurence I. Barrett writes in "Gambling with History, Reagan in the White House," that a member of the Reagan campaign staff "somehow acquired an unusual prize: briefing material that the other side was using" before the debate in Cleveland in the final days of the campaign.

Mr. Barrett, White House correspondent for Time magazine, says that "apparently a Reagan mole in the Carter camp had fished papers containing the main points" Mr. Carter planned to make, except for his reference to his daughter, Amy, and nuclear arms control.

According to Mr. Barrett's account, David A. Stockman, who at the time was a Republican representative from Michigan, impersonated Mr. Carter during a mock debate with Mr. Reagan and "was delighted to find most of his homework done for him as he outlined his own script for the dry run."

Diocese in U.S. Issues Homosexuality Policy

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco says in a new report that a homosexual orientation "is not held to be a sinful condition," but that the church can never endorse homosexual activity.

Homosexuals, the report said, should be treated with the same compassion and understanding accorded other members of the church, the report said. Entitled "Ministry and Homosexuality in the Archdiocese of San Francisco," the document was approved by Archbishop John Quinn as the official policy of the archdiocese.

The Rev. Miles Riley, spokesman for the archdiocese, said Tuesday that the report did not indicate a change in church policy.

"It is traditional church teaching," Father Miles said. "We are all sinners and we're all on the way to God. We need to be much more nonjudgmental and not condemn them or judge them."

A spokesman for Dignity, a group of 350 homosexual Catholics in San Francisco, said the group was reserving comment on the report until after it had been reviewed.

"We're glad it's out," said Kevin Cagerni, "and we'll make a prayerful and thoughtful response as believing Catholics. If there was a change in policy, it would be cause to rejoice."

Education: a Growing Election Issue

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Education is emerging as a major issue in the 1984 presidential campaign and so far the debate is being shaped by President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale, the Democrat who is expected to win the endorsement of the nation's largest organization of teachers.

Mr. Mondale has delivered two major addresses attacking what he calls the "voodoo" education policies of the Reagan administration and hitting hard on Mr. Reagan's proposals to reduce federal spending.

Mr. Reagan, who moved swiftly to capture what his aides are convinced is the popular view, opened a series of speeches on education Thursday in Minneapolis before a regional forum on the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

He created that commission and its report brought the issue to the front of the political debate. The commission found a "rising tide of mediocrity in the nation's schools" and called for tougher academic standards, higher teaching pay, more homework and stricter discipline.

The most critical issue that separates Mr. Reagan from the Democratic field is the commission's recommendation that there be increased spending on education at all levels. The president opposes increasing the federal contribution to education, while all the Democratic presidential candidates support it.

Mr. Mondale has proposed \$11 billion in additional federal spending.

Next week Mr. Reagan travels to Knoxville, Tennessee, to have lunch with teachers at a high school and attend an English class.

On Wednesday, he is scheduled to address the national Parents-Teachers Association convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The White House strategy is built around a theme that is at the heart of Mr. Reagan's political philosophy: a restoration of old values. Other than to propose tuition tax credits and prayer in the public schools, Mr. Reagan had little to say about education before the commission released its recommendations, but he then moved swiftly to set the terms of the debate while most Democrats were cautious.

Mr. Reagan has hammered on the question of merit pay, an issue that appears to have some Democrats on the defensive. Merit pay is opposed by the National Education Association, with 1.7 million members. The group is expected to endorse Mr. Mondale.

"Reagan has got the popular view on education and I'm surprised he latched onto it so soon," said Dr. C. Emily Feistritzer, a former high school math teacher who publishes education newsletters in Washington. "Any Democrat who opposes merit pay for teachers is going to cut their throats."

The National Education Association has emerged as a powerful force in Democratic politics, especially in the primaries. The association sent the largest bloc of delegates and alternates, 464, to the 1980 Democratic convention.

Mr. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California are the only Democratic presidential candidates to publicly oppose merit

pay. Former Florida Governor Reubin Askew and Senator John Glenn of Ohio view merit pay favorably, but contend that it must be part of a comprehensive package of initiatives. Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina are keeping their heads down on this issue.

Jim Johnson, one of Mr. Mondale's campaign strategists, predicted that Mr. Reagan is going to gain a temporary political advantage on the education issue, but he added, "The politics of this is whether you can really convince people you are going to do something about the problem. That's why gimmicks and rhetoric won't work in the long run."

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, said, "I think both sides have a half position on this issue. The Democrats say we need more money, but they're skirting the issue of quality and standards. Reagan, on the other hand, is running around saying a lot of ridiculous things and taking the position that federal money is part of the problem."

Mr. Shanker, who has urged his group's 580,000 members to keep an open mind on merit pay, was among the education leaders who met Wednesday at the White House with Mr. Reagan. The National Education Association was uninvited.

"I don't think Ronald Reagan really views public education as an issue that he wants to deal with on the merits," said Dom Cameron, the National Education Association's new executive director. "He has singled out merit pay because his pollsters are telling him that this is a popular issue."



Augustin Alfaro

Nicaraguan Asks U.S. For Asylum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — One of 21 Nicaraguan diplomats ordered to leave the United States for spying has chosen instead to ask for political asylum.

Augustin Alfaro, the Nicaraguan consul general in New Orleans, made the request at the Immigration and Naturalization Service office there shortly before 4 P.M. Wednesday, the hour by which he and five other Nicaraguan consuls had been told to close their offices and leave the country.

"It has been a very hard and difficult day for me," Mr. Alfaro said outside the immigration office. "I don't want to leave the United States."

The 21 diplomats were told to leave in retaliation for Nicaragua's expulsion Monday of three U.S. Embassy officials.

Mr. Alfaro, a New Orleans resident for 10 years and consul general for the last 10 months, said he made his decision Tuesday night "after talking with my family." He and his wife have an 8-year-old son and a 4-year-old daughter.

Official sources said Mr. Alfaro was the only one of the diplomats to have asked for asylum.

The other 20 Nicaraguan diplomats and their dependents expelled from the United States reached Nicaragua on Wednesday. Leaving the plane, they raised clenched fists and shouted "Long Live Free Nicaragua."

The diplomats included consuls at five of the six consulates that the United States closed in retaliation for Nicaragua's expulsion of the three U.S. diplomats.

Hundreds of Nicaraguans, some waving red and black Sandinista flags, applauded.

"We are annoyed and offended by Reagan's politics," said Mario González, the Nicaraguan consul general in Miami. He said the closing of the consulate could slow U.S.-Nicaraguan trade passing through Miami, which totaled \$50 million last year.

The State Department said the consulates had been used for intelligence operations but declined to give details. Diplomatic relations with Nicaragua remained intact, and the work of the consulates was shifted to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

Hail Hits Soviet Crops

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Severe hailstorms have damaged grape and citrus crops in the Soviet Union's most fertile wine-producing area, Radio Moscow reported Thursday.

Board Chief Says NAACP Director Withheld Data and Made Threats

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret Bush Wilson, the chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said she suspended the group's executive director, Benjamin L. Hooks, last month because she felt that he would not cooperate with an audit of the organization.

The NAACP's accounting system, Mrs. Wilson contended, is in serious disarray.

In interviews Tuesday and Wednesday, she said that at an executive committee meeting in Illinois four days before the May 18 suspension, Mr. Hooks threatened her and vowed to give the board only information he felt it needed.

He later disclosed his suspension to the media, she said.

Recently, Mrs. Wilson said, she has been denied access to results of the audit, done from May 18 to May 26, when she reinstated Mr. Hooks amid a public protest over his suspension.

Mrs. Wilson said it is important that she obtain the audit report before a board meeting scheduled Saturday, when she is to explain the suspension that prompted 50 of the NAACP board's 64 members to ask for her resignation May 28, despite the reinstatement of Mr. Hooks.

"Among other things," Mrs. Wilson said, "I feel that the accounting system has, for all practical purposes, been dismantled and put under... the office of the executive director... My problem, and one which has led to the forthright action which I took, is that I have found difficulty in finding out what is, in fact, going on."

Mrs. Wilson said she believes at the "board is not always given accurate information about bills the organization owes and that disbursements are being handled, without review, by those who authorize checks."

"The main concern of the chairman of the board," she said, "is what's in the best interest of the association. I wish I could say that for Mr. Hooks. I am not the problem. The lack of good management and administration is."

Mrs. Wilson's statements signaled a resumption of the bitter infighting that immediately followed the suspension of Mr. Hooks. He and Mrs. Wilson have feuded for six years over management of the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization.

Mr. Hooks was traveling in Alaska and unavailable for comment Wednesday, and several other board members refused to discuss the events or declined to return telephone calls.

One board member, Nathaniel S. Colley Sr., a Sacramento, California, lawyer, disputed Mrs. Wilson's account of events involving Mr. Hooks at the meeting before his suspension. "I never saw it happen," Mr. Colley said of the alleged stormy confrontation.

Told of Mr. Colley's remark, Mrs. Wilson called him a liar and said that he and others are supporters of Mr. Hooks and trying to protect him.

Mr. Colley said, "I thoroughly believe the board did what it wanted to do" in calling for Mrs. Wilson's resignation. On Saturday, he said, "the board will repeat what it did."

At the May 14 meeting in the O'Hare Hilton Hotel near Chicago's international airport, Mrs.

Wilson said that she complained of receiving unreliable cash-balance statements from Mr. Hooks's staff.

She said he "became even more enraged, began shouting," then hurried over to where she sat at the table, stood over her, waved his hand close to her face, shook his finger in her face and yelled "that

he was not going to let the chairman intimidate him anymore."

"I just about thought he was going to strike me," Mrs. Wilson said.

"It was the first time that I've ever had any man threaten me."

Shortly afterward, the meeting was abruptly adjourned.

Lavelle, Ex-Aide at EPA, Enters Plea of Not Guilty

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rita M. Lavelle has pleaded not guilty to a charge of contempt of Congress for refusing to testify before a House subcommittee investigating her management of the Environmental Protection Agency's hazardous waste cleanup fund.

Federal Judge June L. Green accepted Miss Lavelle's plea Wednesday, released her without bond and scheduled a June 22 hearing to set a trial date.

If convicted, Miss Lavelle, 36, and unemployed, faces a year in jail, a fine of up to \$1,000 or both.

The subcommittee wants to question the former assistant administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency about allegations of conflict of interest, mismanagement and political favoritism within the agency.

After the 10-minute arraignment, Miss Lavelle's lawyer, James J. Bierbauer, told the press, "She has testified 12 times before Congress. I suspect she will testify before Congress again. She will probably be subpoenaed again no matter what happens here."

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Canadian officials, environmental groups and coal industry spokesmen said the report showed little change from the administration's past position.

"It's a step in the right direction," said Liz Barratt-Brown of the Natural Resources Defense Council, "but it's like the Neanderthal coming out of the cave."

U.S. Acid Rain Study Blames Air Pollution

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, agreeing with most environmental scientists in its first major research report on acid rain, calls air pollution the prime cause of the problem.

But the report added that there is still not enough evidence to prove that reducing emissions from power plants would halt damage to lakes and streams in the Northeast and Canada.

Acid rain results when pollution mixes with moisture in the atmosphere and comes down in rainfall hundreds of miles away as sulfuric and nitric acid. Scientific studies have linked it to extensive death of fish, and there is evidence that it threatens crops, forest and human health.

The report, which was issued Wednesday, contributed to anticipation about whether the administration will change its policy on acid rain, which has caused diplomatic friction with Canada and political uproar in the Northeast.

President Ronald Reagan recently asked the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, William D. Ruckelshaus, to reassess the policy as his No. 1 priority.

So far, the administration has opposed legislation to combat acid rain, arguing that more research is needed before costly regulations are imposed on coal-burning power plants. While the report continued that cautious tone, its authors said uncertainty alone was no reason for policy-makers to delay action.

The 55-page report, which is part of a 10-year study of acid rain by government agencies, concluded that the problem threatens large portions of the South and West, not just the Northeast and Middle West as once thought.

But the report questioned many of these findings. It said that only a "small number of lakes" have been destroyed, although in New York's Adirondack Mountains alone, studies show that all fish have died in 180 lakes. It also said evidence of crop and forest damage is shaky, despite studies indicating soybean losses in the Middle West and forest damage in the Northeast and in West Germany.

And it said there is not enough data to show how regulating emissions in the Ohio Valley, home of major coal-fired power plants, will curb acid rain elsewhere.

Canadian officials, environmental groups and coal industry spokesmen said the report showed little change from the administration's past position.

"It's a step in the right direction," said Liz Barratt-Brown of the Natural Resources Defense Council, "but it's like the Neanderthal coming out of the cave."

The link between acid rain and pollution "has been the scientific consensus for years," she added, citing reports by the National Academy of Sciences, the 1982 Stockholm Conference of 21 nations, and many scientists.

Ex-Mountie Held In Old Spy Case

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — A former Royal Canadian Mounted Police corporal suspected of selling sensitive information to the Soviet Union nearly three decades ago has been arrested and charged with violating the Official Secrets Act.

Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan said Wednesday that police arrested James Morrison, 67, on Tuesday in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. They escorted him to Ottawa to face charges of giving secrets to Soviet agents between 1955 and 1958 while he was a member of the RCMP's security service.

Mr. Morrison, who was dismissed from the RCMP in 1958 for passing bad checks, allegedly told the Russians about a Soviet KGB officer in Canada who had turned double agent.

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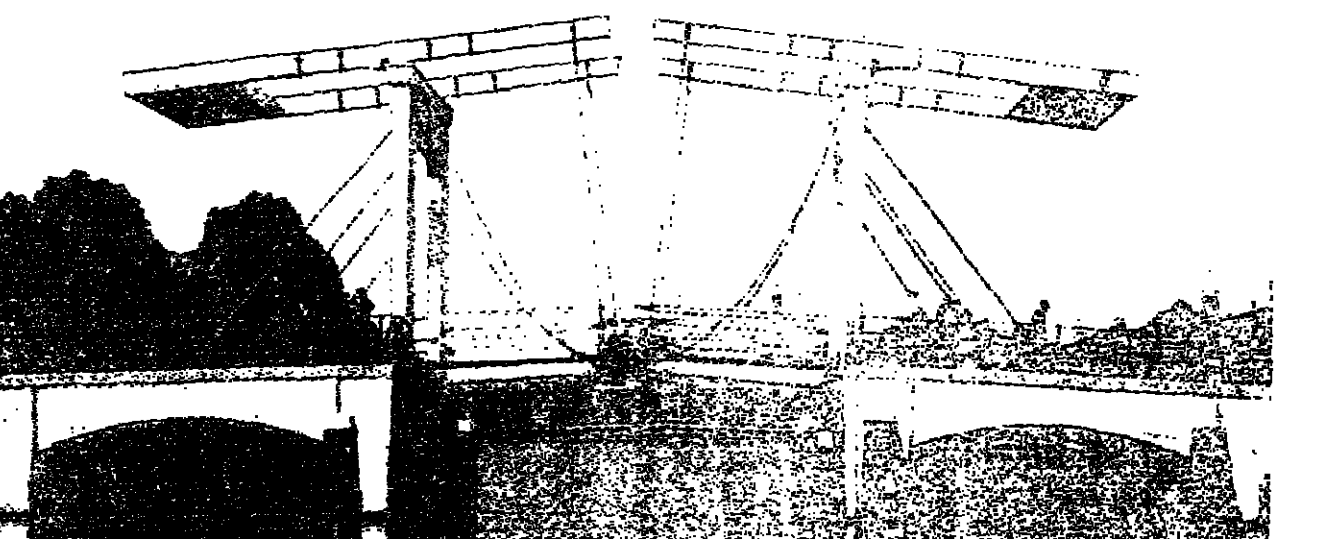
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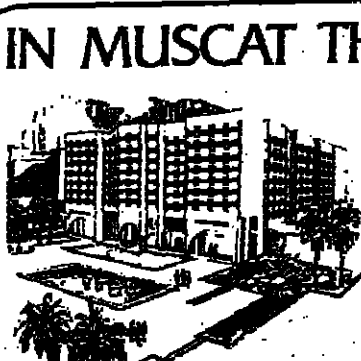
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South Africa Hangs 3 Black Nationalists For Attacks on Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — Three black nationalist guerrillas were hanged Thursday morning for taking part in fatal attacks on the white minority government of South Africa, the authorities said.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's government ignored worldwide appeals for reprieves for the three men. A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said the men were hanged at Pretoria Central Prison, the first insurgents to be executed in four years.

The hangings were denounced by other governments, including those of France, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union.

The three, Simon Mogerane, 23, Jerry Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Motaung, 27, were convicted of murder and high treason after a series of attacks on police stations from 1979 to 1981. Four black policemen were killed.

Before the execution, the lawyer for the three, Krish Naidoo, said they were in "high spirits" and "ready to die."

At their trial, the men admitted guilt on some charges, but argued they should be treated as prisoners of war. They were members of the

African National Congress, the main guerrilla movement trying to overthrow the government and win power for the black majority of 21 million.

In Johannesburg, at a memorial service at the South African Council of Churches headquarters, several hundred people, including the parents of the hanged men, heard the Rev. T. Mantata say: "We are here to bury our heroes. They have lost their lives in a noble cause."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the council, told the crowd he had repeatedly urged South Africa's leaders to reform the system of apartheid before a bloodbath became inevitable.

"But we have warned the authorities that once people become desperate, they will do desperate things," Bishop Tutu said.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the secretary-general of the African National Congress, Alfred Nzo, vowed that the "perpetrators of this latest crime" would be "brought to book."

Of the hanged men, Mr. Nzo said: "Their example and their sacrifice must and will, for us, serve as a call to battle."

The conflict between black nationalists and the white minority government reached a new level of violence May 20, when a car bomb exploded at rush hour in downtown Pretoria, killing 19 persons and injuring more than 200. South Africa responded with an air strike into Mozambique, which it says harbors ANC guerrillas.

"We condemn these executions," a spokesman for the French Ministry for External Relations said Thursday. Similar denunciations came from the Swedish and Dutch foreign ministries and President Sandro Pertini of Italy.

The Soviet news agency Tass said South Africa "has perpetrated this crime" despite international appeals.



Jerry Mosololi

Marcus Motaung

Simon Mogerane

Qadhafi Travels to Saudi Arabia, N. Yemen to Discuss Arab Feuds

The Associated Press

JEDDAH — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, arrived Thursday night on an unprecedented official visit to Saudi Arabia for talks on mounting disputes within the Arab world.

Colonel Qadhafi was given an official welcome at the airport by King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah.

He flew in from North Yemen, where President Ali Abdullah Saleh had attempted to mediate a worsening dispute between the Libyan leader and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Colonel Qadhafi has been publicly backing Mr. Arafat's adversaries within the PLO and charged recently that Mr. Arafat had sent men to Libya to assassinate him.

Mr. Arafat has accused the Libyan leader of inciting and aiding the four-week-old rebellion in Lebanon's Bekaa valley by rebel factions of el-Fatah, the PLO's mainstream guerrilla organization.

The PLO leader was in North Yemen when Colonel Qadhafi ar-

rived there but did not hold any meetings with him.

Saudi Arabian television, which usually covers extensively the arrival of visiting heads of state, provided only brief coverage of the arrival of Colonel Qadhafi as he shook hands with King Fahd.

Saudi television did not give any details about the purpose or duration of his visit. It only said he would perform the lesser Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca and would be the guest at a banquet later in the night.

Observers here speculated that the main topic of discussions would be the situation in Lebanon and efforts by Saudi Arabia to find a common Arab stand on the recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement on troop withdrawals that was worked

out with the help of U.S. mediation.

The Saudis reportedly want an Arab summit meeting on the issue but Colonel Qadhafi, who has boycotted all recent Arab summits, has backed Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, which in turn delays any Israeli pullout.

President Saleh said Thursday that Libya and the PLO have agreed to stop public criticism of each another.

Mr. Saleh, in a statement distributed in North Yemen's capital of Sana'a by the Gulf News Agency, admitted, however, that he could not bring about a meeting between Mr. Arafat and Colonel Qadhafi, who were both his guests there Thursday.

Upper Volta Purge, OAU Rebuff Leave Qadhafi's Flag Flying Low

By Leon Dash

Washington Post Service

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta — The recent purge here of radical army officers aligned with Libya is the latest in a series of setbacks to Moammar Qadhafi's campaign to spread a "people's revolution" throughout Africa.

The undisputed efforts of the Libyan leader to undermine a growing number of African states have helped create bitter tension between black Africans and at least some Arabs, a division that was symbolized Wednesday when Colonel Qadhafi's bid to become president of the Organization of African Unity was overwhelmingly rejected by OAU delegates meeting in Addis Ababa.

Since coming to power in a military coup in 1969, Colonel Qadhafi has used a considerable part of Libya's substantial oil earnings to proselytize among disgruntled groups in western, central and eastern Africa, and to manipulate economically hard-pressed African rulers. At the base of his maneuvers, according to several Western diplomats and African officials, is Colonel Qadhafi's avowed desire to create a pan-African Islamic federation under his leadership.

Colonel Qadhafi's two top targets in Africa, according to U.S. officials and other analysts, are the governments of President Hissène Habré in Chad and President Gaafar Nimeiri in Sudan. The analysts say that Colonel Qadhafi considers the two men personal foes and has vowed to overthrow them. Chad and Sudan are potential conduits of Libyan influence to other countries in western Africa

and in the Horn of Africa. Among those countries is Upper Volta, where moderates in the military government ousted a pro-Qadhafi faction last month after some unusual moves by the radicals.

Colonel Qadhafi made a 24-hour visit here at the end of April at the invitation of his supporters in the military. Upper Volta's head of state, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, 42, was not informed of the visit until shortly before the Libyan leader's plane landed, according to a French source who was here at the time.

U.S. officials said that Libyan technicians accompanying Colonel Qadhafi remained here when he left. Shortly afterward, seven Libyan planes arrived, supposedly carrying food. But a U.S. official said it was believed that some military supplies were on board and were delivered to factions in the army.

Two weeks after the Qadhafi visit, Major Ouédraogo suddenly ordered the arrests of an unknown number of army officers aligned with Colonel Qadhafi, including the prime minister, Captain Thomas Sankara.

At the same time, the government ordered the Libyan chargé d'affaires to leave the country, and the other Libyan technicians also left, U.S. officials said.

Colonel Qadhafi's efforts have long raised concerns in the United States. In February, the Reagan administration sent the aircraft carrier Nimitz to patrol off the Libyan coast, and four AWACS surveillance planes were sent to Egypt after intelligence reports indicated the existence of a Libyan-backed

plot against Major General Nimeiri.

No plot materialized, but Sudanese officials insist that Colonel Qadhafi was scheming to get rid of General Nimeiri. They also say that large quantities of arms and money, presumed to have come from Libya, have been found recently in southern Sudan.

Last week the State Department expressed its concern about recent Libyan actions in Chad. Dissident forces under Goukouni Oueddei, the former Chadian president who is a Qadhafi ally, claim to have moved south in a drive against the government.

Colonel Qadhafi has long been involved in the bitter civil war in Chad and even sent troops in to bolster Mr. Goukouni's tenuous grip on power in 1980. But leaders from across the continent protested the Libyan intrusion and Colonel Qadhafi withdrew his forces a year later. Mr. Goukouni was soon defeated and fled to Libya.

Another recent blow for Colonel Qadhafi occurred last month when the Central African Republic ordered a Libyan training team of 60 to 70 persons to leave when its contract expired.

Although Colonel Qadhafi contends that he wants to spread grass-roots democratic movements through Africa, some of his actions appear to be opportunistic, observers say. One example was his military and financial support of Idi Amin, the brutal Ugandan dictator, whose regime fell in 1979.

That same year, Jean-Bédou Bokassa, the despotic ruler of the Central African Republic, was overthrown by a French paratroop invasion while he was in Tripoli. Mr. Bokassa reportedly was there negotiating with Colonel Qadhafi for money in exchange for the Libyan use of two abandoned French army bases at Ndélé and Bouar.

Colonel Qadhafi is not without supporters in black Africa. Benin's military ruler, Mathieu Kérékou, a Marxist who has received generous aid from Libya, has consistently supported Colonel Qadhafi in African forums.

And the Ghanaian ruler, Jerry J. Rawlings, has put some of the Libyan leader's revolutionary theory into practice with the creation of "people's committees" that are supposed to run every aspect of Ghanaian life.

But one of the most influential elder statesmen in West Africa, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, is deeply distrustful of Colonel Qadhafi.

China Ending Trials for Cultural Revolution

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Seven years after the Cultural Revolution ended, China has concluded political trials of the radical zealots who led the bloody campaign, according to the nation's highest judicial officer.

The president of the Supreme People's Court, Jiao Guo, said in a report to the national parliament that trials in two cities and six provinces had resulted in punishment for allies of Mao's widow who inspired widespread persecutions during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976.

In the report carried Thursday by the official press agency, Mr. Jiao said 326,000 people who had

been framed or falsely imprisoned during the chaotic decade have been exonerated after court review. Many of the moderate Communists now running China were imprisoned or beaten by Red Guards, and the current ruling hierarchy headed by Deng Xiaoping vowed to get revenge through the court system.

Although Mr. Jiao's address is geared up for a purge of unrepentant radicals still in the Communist Party, Mr. Jiao's address appears to signal the end of almost three years of political trials.

The Cultural Revolution was declared over in October 1976 with the arrest of Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and three other radicals who had gained control of the party and

directed the Cultural Revolution from Beijing.

But the political trials did not begin until late 1980 and early 1981 when the so-called Gang of Four was convicted of "counter-revolutionary" crimes and imprisoned for long terms. Miss Jiang had been sentenced to death, but she was reprieved this year after showing "sufficient repentance."

More than a year after the Gang of Four convictions, the trials began spreading to China's provinces.

The court president, Mr. Jiao, told the National People's Congress this week that the "backbone elements of the Jiang Qing clique" were tried and punished in a series of court hearings last year.

Leftists in the army who participated in an alleged 1971 plot by Lin Biao to assassinate Mao have also been given "due punishment" by the military court, according to Mr. Jiao, whose remarks were carried by the official New China News Agency.

"The historical task of trying the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques has been accomplished," he said.

Mr. Jiao did not cite numbers of newly convicted radicals or give their sentences. But official news reports during the past 18 months have disclosed trials and long prison terms for about 40 local and national followers of the Gang of Four.

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AU Rebuff
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Spain Is Set to Welcome Enders But Uneasy About His Experience

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The nomination of Thomas O. Enders as U.S. ambassador to Spain has met with a largely positive reaction here, mostly because of an assumption that his views on Latin America are closer to those of the Reagan administration.

At the same time, Spanish officials and editorial writers show a certain sensitivity that Spain has sometimes been used as a roost for Latin American specialists who run into political trouble in Washington.

Mr. Enders was replaced as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs because of differences with White House officials over Central America.

The current ambassador to Spain, Terence A. Todman, also served as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Criticized for not being a forceful enough advocate of human rights in South America, he was reassigned to Spain by the Carter administration.

In August 1977, he met with President Augusto Pinochet of Chile for what was termed a "con-

dial" discussion. The Pinochet regime is anathema to the Socialists in Spain, so Mr. Todman's previous diplomatic service counted against him in establishing good relations with the Socialists, who are now in power.

The Spanish press has pointed out that at least one other ambassador, Robert Woodward, who served here from 1962 to 1965, had also been assistant secretary in charge of Latin American affairs.

In addition, numerous political and economic officials have gained their diplomatic experience in Latin America, not Europe. They probably come because they are fluent in Spanish — certainly not because their careers are under a cloud — and after one or two tours of duty many are reassigned to Latin America.

"We've been integrated into the State Department's Latin American circuit for years," said an official at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. "And we shouldn't be because it's an entirely different set of circumstances and they come here with a Latin American mind-set."

Mr. Enders' appointment comes as the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is pursuing a major initiative to deepen its involvement in Latin America.

Mr. Gonzalez returned Monday from a five-nation tour there in which he criticized the U.S. military posture in Central America and argued forcefully for a negotiated settlement to end the conflicts.

He is scheduled to visit Washington on June 20 for talks with President Ronald Reagan that are certain to include their different approaches to the region.

White House aides said privately that Mr. Enders was asked to move on because he was not tough enough in promoting policies on Central America. He was criticized in particular for favoring a negotiated settlement in El Salvador.

Mr. Enders came to Madrid in February to discuss Latin America with Mr. Gonzalez and other officials.

Noting that Mr. Enders had already established a level of personal contact with Mr. Gonzalez, an editorial in El Pais, a daily newspaper, said that he "would be well received as an interlocutor."

It added: "What in principle seems to be illogical is that Reagan is sending to Madrid an ambassador who appears, on Central America, to be closer to the Spanish government's point of view than to Reagan's."



Thomas O. Enders

But other newspapers pointed out that Mr. Enders has been a hard-liner on other issues, hinting that his falling-out with the White House may have been due to a struggle over control of policy with William P. Clark, the White House national security adviser, rather than irreconcilable differences over the policies themselves.

Ya, a conservative newspaper, recalled his reputation for "dureza," the hard line, as deputy chief of mission and chargé d'affaires in Cambodia from 1970 to 1973.

Portugal's Center-Left Coalition Takes Power as 2 Unions Strike

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's new center-left coalition government headed by Mario Soares, a Socialist, took office Thursday as Communist-led unions held strikes in Lisbon's bus and underground transport services.

The strikes — four hours by bus drivers and 12 hours on the metro — were ostensibly meant to support pay demands. But non-Communist unions denounced them as intended to embarrass the new cabinet of Socialists and Social Democrats.

Mr. Soares, 58, was elected on April 25 and allied his party with the Social Democrats after failing to gain a majority. He rejected attempts by the Communist Party, the country's third largest, to convince him to form a left-wing partnership.

Now the Communists have declared an all-out struggle against the new government. They accuse it of betraying the ideals of the 1974 revolution, which restored democracy to Portugal.

The Socialists-Social Democrats government is condemned to failure," said Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader.

The alliance of the Socialists and the Social Democrats headed by

Carlos Mota Pinto, 46, a former prime minister, gives the coalition 176 of the 250 seats in the parliament. Mr. Mota Pinto becomes deputy prime minister and defense minister.

The new government, which must present its program to the parliament within 10 days, has promised to give top priority to an economic recovery plan based on strict austerity and a united effort by government, business owners and unions. Portugal is Europe's poorest nation and currently has an inflation rate of 20 percent.

"We shall govern with all the inherent risks," Mr. Soares said at his inauguration Thursday. "The government will have the political courage to take measures it deems necessary for recovery, however tough they may be."

The new cabinet has 17 ministers — nine Socialists, seven Social Democrats and one independent. The latter is the finance minister, Ernani Lopes, a former ambassador to the European Community. The new foreign minister is Jaime Gama, 36, a Socialist militant.

Mr. Soares leads Portugal's 15th government since the restoration of democracy. His government is intended to last for the four years of the new parliament. Some critics,

however, predict the coalition will last only a matter of months.

A coalition government led by Francisco Pinto Balsemão, a Social Democrat, with Christian Democrats and Monarchists, collapsed in December after nearly three years in power.

Soviet Says Satellites To Venus on Track

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two Soviet space satellites are to reach Venus in about four months and begin to gather information about the planet's surface and atmosphere, Radio Moscow said Thursday.

The radio report, in English, said that both "interplanetary stations" were on course for Venus, that all systems on board were "functioning normally" and that "reliable radio contact" was being maintained with the satellites. The crafts were launched June 2 and June 7.

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French Police Calling More Demonstrations

Reuters

PARIS — Police unions on Thursday called new street demonstrations in defiance of a warning from President François Mitterrand that he regarded their protests as seditious.

The unions said 6,000 police would march in Paris next Thursday to protest government policies on crime and public safety and the dismissal of two of their leaders from the force.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre responded that the demonstration would be banned "if it shows any political character."

The Socialist government and rightist police have been in conflict since last Friday, when 2,000 men, angered by the murder of two detectives, demonstrated outside the Justice and Interior ministries. The authorities retaliated by removing the heads of the national and Paris police forces and dismissing two junior policemen who were also union leaders.

On Thursday, Guy Fougier was named prefect of Paris, replacing Jean Périé. Pierre Verbrugghe was appointed director of the national police in place of Paul Cosseran.

The affair prompted a warning from Mr. Mitterrand during a television appearance Wednesday night that he would not tolerate any challenge to the state's authority during the current bout of social and economic unrest in France.

"It is up to me to decide what must be decided and not to those who want to substitute themselves in power by shouting in the streets," he told an interviewer.

In a clear reassertion of political leadership, Mr. Mitterrand for the first time threw his full authority behind the policy of higher taxes and currency restrictions. He told the nation there could be no alternative policy.

The Communist Party, commenting in its daily newspaper, l'Humanité, said it would continue to campaign for economic policy changes. But it added: "It is clear that disagreement on one issue does not signify a disavowal of the government's overall actions. We will remain in the government."

The Socialist Party leader, Lionel Jospin, said Mr. Mitterrand's remarks "were a clear response to any questions which may have existed regarding the government's economic and social policy."



Guy Fougier



Pierre Verbrugghe

Pope's Polish Trip Seen as Risk

(Continued from Page 1)

of martial law around July 22, a national holiday. Martial law was suspended last December.

But the absence of major concessions before the visit has caused some to argue that the political price of the pilgrimage is too high.

"The pope's visit is morally dangerous to us," said Jerzy Lojek, a historian at Warsaw University. "The visit is likely just to help the government. It should have been conditioned on concessions. Without these, the visit is a political mistake."

Others disagree. The Reverend Jozef Tischner, a highly respected religious philosopher in Krakow who is a close friend of the pope, said the pilgrimage, which he described as a "samaritan visit," is well-timed. But he cautioned against expecting immediate results, saying the full impact may not be felt for some years.

Asked why John Paul has agreed to go to Poland now, Cardinal Koenig, who recently saw the pope, replied: "He regards the visit as a duty, as something he must do."

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland is the mightiest religious institution in Eastern Europe. Its appeal — nearly 90 percent of the country's 36 million people profess to be Catholic — derives not just from religious roots but also from the church's close identification with Polish nationalism beginning in 1966, when Mieszkowski, Poland's first ruler, had himself baptized.

In post-World War II Poland,

the church has served as a bulwark against communism. Its priests were often the only figures able and willing to speak out in public on matters of social concern. Its halls were the only place where serious debate on public policy was possible.

Solidarity incorporated the rituals and symbols of Catholicism on important and solemn occasions. This did much to reinforce the movement's essentially pacifist character.

In turn, the development of a genuinely independent political movement in Poland raised the prospect that the church might finally be able to assume a more relaxed, "peace-time" mission and again concentrate on purely theological and moral issues.

Instead, with the imposition of

military rule at the end of 1981, the church was forced to revert to its traditional role as protector and defender of the nation.

Churchmen privy to the pope's thinking believe that John Paul will most likely avoid a political clash and, having come to console Poland, will stress such themes as patience, reality and religious renewal.

New Mexico Plague Case

United Press International

SANTA FE, New Mexico — New Mexico health officials Thursday confirmed the state's fifth bubonic plague case of the year — a 63-year-old northern New Mexican man. There have also been a number of cases in Arizona, and one health official suspects that this year's unusually rainy winter may be a contributing factor.

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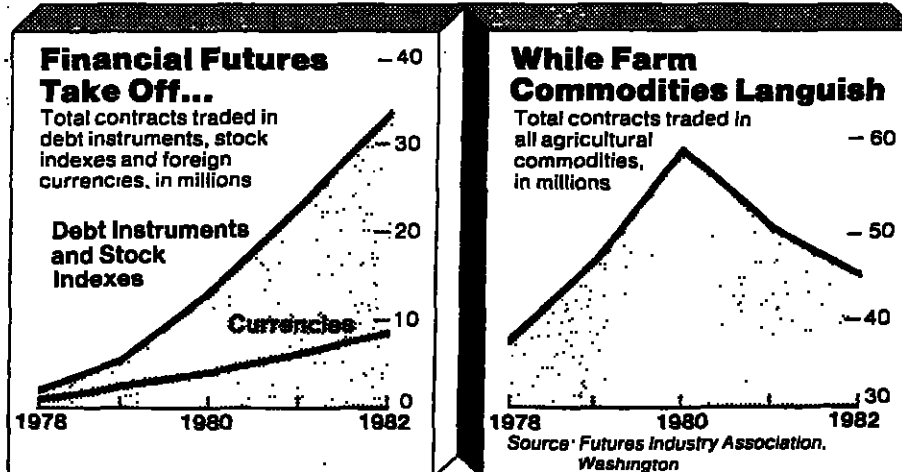
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Herald Tribune

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East-West Glimmers

In Madrid In Geneva

The East-West conference in Madrid on human rights and European security and cooperation has been going on for so long and, it seems, so inconclusively that most people turned out a year or two ago. This is a good time to tune back in. The conference may or may not soon produce some final deeds and words of value. It's up to Moscow.

Madrid followed Helsinki, the mid-1970s conference representing a joint Soviet-American effort to spread the benefits of détente in Europe. The inherent difficulties of this project, plus the external shocks to détente as the 1970s went on, took their toll from the moment the Madrid meeting opened in 1980. Yet Ronald Reagan, surprising some skeptics, has kept in mind that the main purpose is not simply to make propaganda but to improve conditions for people, and that for this the maintenance of allied unity is essential. He has had support from Max Kampelman, President Carter's man at Madrid, whom he kept on.

Madrid is a battle for inches, with the West on attack mainly on human rights and the East attempting to set up a defense on the line of "peace." There is no way to compel Moscow to make good, say, on free emigration, or on fair treatment of individuals who try to monitor its earlier human rights pledges, but there is a way to make it pay a price in Western opinion. If the Soviet bloc is not really a freer place than it was when the so-called Helsinki process began, continuation of the process at least lets the West keep faith with those in the East it seeks to aid.

Why does the Soviet Union stay in a forum in which its rights record is perennially at center stage? Setting up such a forum was the price it was willing to pay for formal Western acceptance of the national borders the Red Army drew in Eastern Europe after World War II. Also, the Kremlin wants to pull West Europeans into a new forum to discuss disarmament and other "peace" issues.

In its first phase, the forum under discussion would take up measures to reduce the chance of surprise attack in Europe — advance notice of maneuvers, inspection of troop movements. It would have its uses for Soviet diplomacy. Still, "surprise attack" can only mean Soviet surprise attack. That agenda incorporates a continuing multilateral focus on a matter of great concern in the West.

Things have gone poorly in Soviet-American affairs in recent years. Many have feared Mr. Reagan was pushing his tactic of hard bargaining to a point of no return both with Moscow and with Europe. At Madrid, nonetheless, there are grounds for thinking that an agreement with Moscow is in sight. It would be a Reagan first. And an Andropov first.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Any American president dealing with the Russians must conduct two sets of negotiations simultaneously. This is the reality, sometimes the curse, of diplomacy in a democratic society. The bargaining that must go first, since otherwise there is no foundation for the second, is with his own citizens and allies. The second is with the Kremlin.

On Wednesday President Reagan went a long way toward completing that vital first set of negotiations. He presented the outlines of the altered proposals on limiting intercontinental missiles that his negotiators have carried back to the START table in Geneva. "When I established the Scowcroft commission," Mr. Reagan said, "I could not then foresee the impact that this outstanding panel would have." He was referring to the bipartisan presidential group whose balanced recommendations on arms and arms control, as filtered through an attentive Congress, have now become administration policy. For these recommendations, which have provided Mr. Reagan the politician's dream gift of a second chance, too little credit has been given to Brent Scowcroft and his colleagues. They did a terrific job. You could say, of course, that it is easier to give good advice than to take it. Mr. Reagan has taken it, where a more prideful man might have hesitated to make the implicit confession of earlier error.

The upshot is that Mr. Reagan now has a negotiating position that has been tested and improved in the American political fires. It is an advantage that will not help him so much in the ratifying stage, where he did not stand to need help anyway if he got that far, as in the negotiating stage, where he needs a great deal of help. The support that his new position and, perhaps even more, his newly projected flexibility will bring him should make it harder for the Soviets to go over his head to the American public, as they like to do.

Two broad questions still need to be asked about Mr. Reagan's newly enunciated START position. Would an agreement based on it make the United States more secure? By and large the people knowledgeable about defense believe it would. Is it negotiable? That is, can it be matched to the Soviet Union's own definition of its self-interest? We think it can be. Our distinct impression is that Mr. Reagan is becoming, by political necessity if not by personal choice, a believer in arms control as one essential element in strengthening American security. Come from his latest statement is his frequent past intimation that arms control was unnecessary, perhaps even a peril. His appeal to the Soviets can be usefully underlined: "To the leaders of the Soviet Union, I urge that this new opportunity not be lost."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Link With Managua

Nicaragua's expulsion of three U.S. diplomats raises two separate questions. The cloudier concerns the plausibility of Managua's charge that the diplomats were plotting the death of one of their officials, which is unlikely but not, alas, unthinkable. But even assuming the charge wholly false, the United States would be wise to stop its retaliation short of a break in all diplomatic ties.

So far the Reagan administration has closed Nicaraguan consulates in six cities and ordered their staffs to depart by midnight Friday. That is no harsher than Nicaragua's instant expulsions. To go further and close down embassies would be to close a channel of communication for no purpose but pique. The value of a diplomatic link is greatest when relations are tense. The private channel is the more vital when propaganda is deafening.

Posting an ambassador is not a reward for virtue, and few doors are harder to reopen than those angrily slammed. Such official severance soon becomes part of the problem, as Washington should have learned long ago in Moscow, Peking and, most aptly, Havana.

The Nicaraguan charges ring hollow, especially since the supposed target was Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, more a spokesman than a power in the regime. But the United States is in the peculiar position of aiding efforts to overthrow a government that it formally recognizes. And Marxists who set out to defy the United States have ample reason to fear the long reach of U.S. agents.

North Americans wondering about these charges can press for the truth even while they work to keep the channels for diplomacy alive.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Three Hangings in Pretoria

Pretending that there is no war in South Africa, the racist regime [brackets] freedom fighters as mere criminals who must suffer the ultimate penalty normally meted out to ordinary murderers. Deep down in their hearts, the honory whites in South Africa fear the end has begun — and those fears are perfectly justified. But, typical of them, they misjudge the situation, believing that, by being ruthless, they might restrain the blacks.

—The Herald (Harare, Zimbabwe).

For Renewal of Britain

The prime minister — like her or loathe her — is an example of what an individual can

achieve, both for herself and for the community, if she applies her own standards of values to the world about her. That sense of individual responsibility must be restored more fully in public affairs, in the board room, in trade unions, in schools... Then Britain would indeed profit from a truly profound renewal.

New ideas are rare, they are enemies of the old. They appear as a rule in an extremely unacceptable form to the old custodians of Britain's postwar decline wherever they are found. Of all Britain's political leaders today, Mrs. Thatcher provides the most effective challenge to that decline.

As Airey Neave said to her on the night she was elected to lead the Conservative Party, "Come, we have work to do." She has indeed.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Revolution in Haiti?

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Haiti is believed to be on the brink of revolution. According to statements by exiles here who are in correspondence with residents of that island, the battle for the succession to President Nord Alexis has already begun. Another factor which may drive the populace to revolution is that starvation is spreading. Haitian currency has fallen to less than 15 percent of its face value. Persons once well to do have been plunged into poverty. These represent a large and the most intelligent part of the population, and they may determine to seize the power and conserve the wealth of the island for the benefit of the inhabitants and prevent its exploitation by political henchmen.

1933: Women Against War

Bringing a message from French women to American women, Mme. Raymond Patenotre, wife of the undersecretary of state, has addressed a large audience at the American Women's Club, on peace promotion. "Women, better than men, can understand, as wives, mothers and daughters, the moral distress greater than physical suffering, what war would mean," she said. "Therefore it is natural that, moved by selfish motives as well as by our duty towards humanity, we call upon all women across the frontiers of mountains and seas to cooperate in declaring 'war against war.'" Jean Carlu, artist, president and founder of the Office de Propagande Graphique pour la Paix, also spoke.

MAGNET



Same Hemisphere, New Management

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Pocket the irony of the ouster of Thomas Enders as the State Department's Latin chief because he is too soft. Cast a heavy eye on the explanation from an unidentified White House hatchet man: "You don't handle Central American policies with tea and crumpets on the diplomatic circuit."

Not since Joseph McCarthy termed Dean Acheson "this pompous diplomat in striped pants with a phony British accent" has the trade been put down in such colorful fashion.

What the comment reveals, of course, is a know-nothing tendency that could yet deepen North American grief in the region, not to speak of Central American grief.

Sometimes cursed from his left, Mr. Enders nonetheless came to be viewed from his right as something of a closet liberal — for recommending a two-track talk-and-fight strategy in El Salvador, for his live-and-let-live line on Nicaragua, for seeking to enlist the likes of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez as a Central American mediator. In general, for keeping the door open to some sort of political solution.

To put a tea-and-crumpets label on his highly conditional readiness to consider negotiations betrays the emptiness of the phrase-maker. If the words mean what they say, a potential way of pulling some U.S. chestnuts out of the Central American fire has been abandoned.

Diplomacy is a chancy thing in Central America, especially in El Salvador, but its uses have to

be measured against the likely outcome of indefinitely fighting on: not necessarily victory but collapse. Especially is this so in view of the political balance. It is a question whether the U.S. public and Congress will sustain even that level of military action requisite to a serious attempt at negotiation. If it became clear that no such attempt was to be made, support for any military action at all would almost certainly fade.

In recent weeks the public debate on Central America has taken on something of a different shape. The closer critics of administration policy have come to producing the votes to limit the U.S. role, the more pressure they have come under to explain and ensure that they are not giving Marxists undue aid and comfort.

So the critics have been stayed, or at least slowed for a while. But whether the reprieve of the Reagan administration endures depends on what happens on the ground.

Here the fate of the U.S. ambassador in San Salvador is relevant. Deane Hinton is being swept out by the same broom that removes Mr. Enders. Although he has worked for a more vigorous prosecution of the war by the Salvadoran government, one of the things evidently held against him is that he put public pressure on the Salvadorans to clean up the death squads.

Mr. Hinton did this, in any event, until the

White House squelched him last December. Up to then, few people not in the grip of the prevailing orthodoxy would have said that the administration was pushing the Salvadorans too hard.

The squelching of Mr. Hinton could only have been taken, as will his replacement now, as a signal of the priority Mr. Reagan attaches to improvement on the human rights front. Salvadorans can read this signal, as can Congress. Occupied elsewhere, Secretary George Shultz had deferred to Mr. Enders, a strong manager — but too independent, too exposed and, it seems, too tall for the White House.

Mr. Enders and Mr. Hinton were the principal conduits by which the bureaucracy funneled its best judgment to its political superiors. The politicians are under no obligation to act on this judgment. But it is something else for them to indicate it is ideologically unacceptable.

The man replacing Mr. Enders is the eighth assistant secretary in nine years. The man replacing Mr. Hinton has been serving in Africa. The man who is supposed to be running negotiations in the region was a senator from Florida.

The practical effect of their elevation is to downgrade Latin savvy at a key level and to leave policy initiative in the hands of the White House national security adviser, William Clark, and United Nations Ambassador Jaime Kirkpatrick. Both are presidential confidants and enthusiasts for hardening the line.

The Washington Post.

Letter From Cartagena

Gabo and Some Party Friends

By Juan de Onis

CARTAGENA, Colombia — By the time the silvery Caribbean half-moon stood high over the new convention center, the fireworks had ended and the multitude packed around the massive stone walls was dancing in celebration of the fortress city's 450th birthday.

Big loudspeakers boomed out Valencian, a favorite rhythm of the Colombian Atlantic coast. The crowd swayed in unison as if its soul were wired to the accordion, electric bass, gooskin drum and knoched wooden guacharaca scraper that made up the ensemble playing behind a singer. All this city needs to be turned on is lots of rum and an amplifier.

For the celebration on June 1 there were both. Plus distinguished visitors such as Felipe Gonzalez of Asturias, the heir to the Spanish throne, and the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez. And 17 foreign ministers from places ranging from Cuba to Chile. And of course Colombia's President Belisario Betancur.

But the fellow who stole the show was Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Colombia's Nobel laureate in literature, whose novels are deeply rooted in the culture and traditions of the coast. Gabo, as he is known here to one and all, spent the night like a native son.

The dignitaries were all up on an esplanade on top of the old city's 12-meter-thick walls. In colonial times this was the port from which the Spanish gold fleet left annually for Seville. It was also the main slave market, where more than a million Africans were sold into bondage.

On the esplanade nearly all the 3,000 invited guests were white, including the ruddy-faced President

Betancur. Below the walls was a sea of black, chocolate and copper faces reflecting the racial cocktail of the Colombian coast. "Gabo, Gabo," shouted the crowd. The writer and his partner were up on a platform with the rhythm group doing tricky steps. It all came naturally. Gabo, grey-haired and stocky, is visibly a Caribbean mestizo, with some Negro and some Indian features.

Vallenatos singers can make up verses for any occasion on the spot. With some prompting from Garcia Marquez, the singer rhymed some verses of welcome to Betancur, to the "Felipes of Spain" and to the next 450 years of Cartagena.

Garcia Marquez was back up on the esplanade with the dignitaries. Gabo likes politics and maintains a lively personal relationship with Fidel Castro of Cuba, Francois Mitterrand of France, Felipe Gonzalez and Mr. Betancur.

As the evening's pounding beats wore on in the heat, Garcia Marquez urged Gonzalez to keep working for a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflicts. He had met earlier with foreign ministers Miguel d'Escoto of Nicaragua and Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba.

"You have to propose some steps that will avoid a war when you go to the United States," the writer said to Gonzalez. The prime minister replied gravely with a Spanish proverb: "A Dios rogando y con el mazo dando," which translates roughly as, "Trust in God and keep swinging." The night was not over. After the



dignitaries withdrew, Gabo and a group of friends went off to an all-night party in a tavern in the old walled city. At dawn part of the group drove through the empty streets, where Colombia's gold-and-blue flags were on every house, to the home of his parents.

People are up at dawn here, and Eliezer Garcia, Gabo's father, a retired telegraph operator, and his mother, Luisa, who is 80, were up when the unexpected visitors arrived for breakfast. Luisa sent out for some beef. Soon the table was served with steak and eggs, smothered in onions, a cornmeal dish of starry yellow bread boiled in plantain leaves, and sweet milky coffee.

Eliezer had been to the party but Luisa had stayed home. Gabo asked why. "I like to go where people don't know who I am," said Luisa, who keeps a sketch by a local artist of her famous son on the wall, but lives in a very simple home.

Gabo is wealthy from the sales of his books, which are managed by José Vicente Kattan, founder of the Oveja Negra editorial house that has exclusive rights to the author in Spanish. Oveja Negra has launched the largest editions ever produced in Spanish, and the money rolls in.

Garcia Marquez is considering opening a newspaper in Colombia. He might call it "The Other Paper."

It would be produced by young journalists, none of them over 30. "I will give them two years to produce the best newspaper in Colombia. If they haven't learned how to do it by then, I can't teach them any more."

He began his writing career as a newspaperman in Barranquilla, the

Inflation: The Right Prospers

By David S. Broder

LONDON — Ronald Reagan's friends are running well in Europe these days. Helmut Kohl led the Christian Democrats to victory in West Germany in March, and all the polls predict that Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party will be returned to power in Britain today with an enhanced majority.

That means stronger support for the alliance policy of deploying cruise missiles in Western Europe later this year even as the arms control talks with the Soviet Union continue at their wearying pace.

It also means that in the United States, West Germany and Britain there are governments in power that support liberal trade policies, lower taxes and a broad effort to slow the growth of the public sector, even at the cost of higher unemployment and more limited social services.

It is impossible not to find some parallels in the policies of these three closely linked nations.

One of the most striking is the bankruptcy of the parties of the left that until recently provided leadership for these three major countries. West Germany's Social Democrats won 38 percent of the vote in March, their lowest figure since 1961. The Labor Party, according to pre-election polls, may win less than one-third of the vote here, in what could be its worst showing since 1931.

This comes after the Democratic Party in the United States slumped to 41 percent of the vote in 1980, its second-lowest figure since 1928. Part of the explanation surely lies in the wave of inflation that struck the industrial countries in the 1970s, when OPEC pushed up the price of oil. The governments of Jimmy Carter, James Callaghan and Helmut Schmidt were the victims of that inflation as much as of any shortcomings of their own. Inflation creates anxiety to preserve what a family has already achieved; conservative politicians can appeal to that fear of loss.

There was a particularly striking evidence of that appeal in a poll taken during the final week of the British election campaign. Voters were asked what they expected would happen if Mrs. Thatcher and the Tories were given another turn in power. Large majorities said the Tories would not reduce unemployment, would not cut taxes and would not improve living standards. Large majorities said the Tories would cut welfare state services and make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It sounds like a prescription for political ruin. But the poll found that the highest single percentage, 66 percent, believed the conservatives would keep inflation down. That belief apparently outweighs all others.

The other side of the story is what has happened to the left. There is a widespread view in Britain — again, supported by the polls — that as many people are voting against Labor's leaders and programs as are voting for the Conservatives. Since its defeat in 1979 the Labor Party has lost its grip on reality and moved into a fatal embrace of unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from the European Community and further nationalization of industry. The voters are not buying it. Because they are not, Mrs. Thatcher can come out of this election as the single strongest leader in the NATO countries.

That is good news for Mr. Reagan and a strong warning to his domestic opponents not to underestimate his electoral strength going into 1984. The Tory campaign is a version of Mr. Reagan's midwestern election slogan, "Stay the course." The Conservative billboards read, "It's starting to work. Don't turn back."

Knowing what happened in West Germany and watching what is happening in Britain, it is hard to feel that "there is a tide in the affairs of men" and that it is pulling many countries and many electorates in a conservative direction.

Not joyfully, perhaps. And not eagerly. Not with a sense that it is likely to produce quick miracles or even necessarily a better living for individual voters. But I have heard the same things said by British voters that I heard recently in interviews with voters in Rockford, Illinois. They are not blaming the conservatives in power for causing unemployment. They are crediting them with curbing inflation. And they are looking skeptically at the alternatives coming from politicians of the left.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Yet the Alamo

Regarding the editorial "Nor Is This the Alamo" (HT, April 30):

When Orwell urged exact use of the language he was obviously talking about editorial writers. The good guys lost at the Alamo — remember? So if this were the Alamo, it would be too late. All would be lost.

That is exactly what President Reagan wishes to prevent. Or must we wait for Central America to become, indeed, a giant Alamo?

DAVID HOSTYK
Ra'anana, Israel.

Learning in Sweden

Regarding "Is the U.S. Falling Behind in Science?" (HT, May 20):

As an American Rotary exchange student presently living in Sweden I am given an excellent opportunity to study in the Swedish high school system. I am utterly amazed at the difference between the education that Swedes receive and the one from which I recently graduated.

My honor course classes don't even scratch the surface of the five years of physics, chemistry, technology and mathematics provided here. I

only wish that President Reagan would get a little more concerned with the future of America as a technological competitor rather than as a world military power.

No doubt progress toward a better-developed scientific and technical society must begin in the schools, and the sooner we start the better. The future starts with the knowledge acquired in the schools today.

ANTOINETTE KHOURY JR.
Arvika, Sweden.

Social Robotics

Regarding "Experts Debate Whether Less Is Worth More in Robot World" (HT, May 20):

William J. Broad reports that Japanese robotic technology is based on simple robots performing dull, repetitive tasks. The commercial demand in the United States, however, is for complex robots with hands, feet, ears. Must robots look like people? Should synthesizers be programmed to say, "Yes, Massa?"

Could it be that we have never quite lost a love of slavery?

FRANK L. GROSSMANN
The American School,
Kuwait.

Eating Out in Spain

Regarding "Eating Well in Spain: A Guide" (HT, May 17):

It saddens us to think R.W. Apple was unable to find any food of interest ("hard as he looked") in Toledo, Granada or the other art towns. In Toledo, just off the Plaza de Zocodover, we feasted on a succulent marisco soup — check full of shrimp, clams, mussels and squid — that was truly a meal on its own. The appetizer was followed by tender quail-cooked Andalusian style in a light red wine sauce. All this for 800 pesetas (\$3.70), including wine and tip.

Perhaps Mr. Apple's taste buds are in the wrong place — somewhere around his pocketbook.

GREG JONES, LESLIE BLOM
Espinho, Portugal.

The Armholes Race

Regarding "Shopping: Place des Victoires" (HT, May 27):

Where, oh where can I meet, or just see, one of the clients of Adeline Audré making full use of that three-armhole dress?

MIGUEL CONDE
Stiles, Spain.

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Inflation
The Right
Prosper

By David S. Bro, June 10, 1983

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Page 7W



Rainer Fetting at work in West Berlin.

The New European Painters: II

by John Russell

THE new German painting is primarily metropolitan. It was always so. Before 1914, Dresden, Munich and Berlin were its centers. Today Düsseldorf and the Rhineland are active, but it is above all in the haunting and once great city of Berlin that the energies of the new German painting are concentrated.

West Berlin has areas that the tourist bus rarely penetrates. One of them is called Kreuzberg, a rundown quarter, full of largely derelict industrial and tenement buildings that date from the late 19th century and must have seemed rather forbidding even then. It is also full of Turks. Turks do all the jobs in West Berlin that no Berliner would care to do, and there are more Turks in West Berlin than in any city in Turkey — Ankara and Istanbul excepted.

Most of them live in Kreuzberg, where the competition for housing is near zero and rents are not high. So Kreuzberg has street signs in Turkish. It has a street life that is ethnic in the highest degree. You can drink Turkish, eat Turkish, smoke Turkish, drink Turkish, watch Turkish movies and hear Turkish tapes.

You can also see a great many artists, who like the low rents, the big ex-industrial spaces and the general immunity from bother and fuss. They even like the Turks, which is more than can be said for most Berliners. Studios there are of many kinds. Sometimes they are high up in a former factory, with a spectacular plunging view across streets overgrown with grass, patches of dead ground unredeemed since 1945, and here and there after nightfall a floodlit arm or elbow of the Wall.

Karl Horst Hödicke, born in 1938 and a Berlin resident since 1959, has a studio of this kind, and there is no doubt that his paintings have been affected by the implausibly lurid Berlin light as it streams across the bizarre townscape toward nightfall. (One of his paintings is called "The Sky Over Schönberg Has Long Been Silverplated.")

As a teacher, as a colleague and as a shrewd observer of the scene, Hödicke has been a major influence on younger German painters for 20 years and more, and in his present practice he exemplifies not only the determination to paint big and paint free but the trust in instinct that motivates so many of his juniors.

Like most German painters of his generation, Hödicke repudiates the idea that he derives from German Expressionism as it existed before 1914. "I have a much bigger area in which to live," he will say. And it is perfectly true that his work has in it an element of objectivity, a far-ranging curiosity and a readiness to dip into the past. Working on a variant of a mythological painting by the 19th-century German painter Anselm Feuerbach, Hödicke will launch out with a speed of brush and a

chromatic freedom that have nothing to do with the inner world of the Expressionists.

Liberated himself, he has been the cause of liberation in his students, many of whom are now leading figures in the Rhineland and elsewhere. Hödicke set them free to fly. But the unchecked ecstatic movement of the brush rules out certain things, and one of them is the terrible concision of thought and feeling that led to the masterpieces of Expressionism.

Hödicke has always been an instinctive painter, for whom it is the most natural thing in the world to stand in front of a canvas and set to work. But there are painters in Berlin who came to painting slowly, and almost reluctantly, and one of them is Dieter Hacker.

Much can be learned from the story of Hacker's career. He does not live in a loft-style, ex-industrial part of Berlin, but in a secluded square that might almost be in one of Anthony Trollope's cathedral cities. He lives in a small house with small rooms, and the largest single object in the house is his motorcycle.

What would normally be the front parlor of his little house has functioned for the last 11 years as an art gallery. It is not, however, a gallery in which conventional works of art are exhibited or sold. It is more of a laboratory in which the nature and function of art are tested in one way or another. Specimen titles of exhibitions are "What Is the Point of Painting?" or "Anyone Can Be an Artist" and "Art Criticism Is a Blunted Knife." Art education, the politics of art, the distribution of art and the semiclandestine activity of the graffitiists have all been raked over here. People who pass by the house are welcome to come in.

None of these activities made Hacker look like a predestined painter, and indeed the works of art that he himself made used to be as far from traditional painting as they could possibly be. In 1965, for instance, he made a sculpture called "Mouse Picture," in which white mice scurried in and out of a small-scale labyrinth. He also made a sculpture called "Eating Picture," which the observer was invited to work on by eating chocolate peppermints laid out like pieces in a gigantic game of dominoes.

Yet the idea of painting as something of primordial importance never quite went away. "Over and over again," he wrote in 1960, "I am seduced by the idea of making incredibly beautiful pictures." In 1970, he painted that one sentence on a tall black panel and showed it among other verbal manifestos. But not until 1975 did he begin to act upon it as a full-blown painter, rather than as an artist whose every written word was his art.

Even then, there were mysterious obstructions. Landscapes appeared with a huge black cross painted across the canvas, or with a wire fence that stood between us and the scene portrayed. Written messages coexisted with the paint. It was as if Hacker were too bright, too well-informed and too doubtful of the sense of what he was doing to surrender to painting.

completely. But in the last year or two, Hacker has begun to paint pictures that really are on the way to being "incredibly beautiful." As with the other New European Painters, it is the paint that carries the image, but in Hacker's case the image has the quality of a cloud that floats very, very slowly across our field of vision.

Nothing in Hacker's images can be related specifically to Berlin. His paintings have, on the contrary, a rapid inward quality, and only the intelligence behind them has been slowed and sharpened by the city in which he lives. Totally different are the paintings of Rainer Fetting, Helmut Middendorf, Markus Lipertz and the young painter who calls himself Salomé.

They have in common something that is called "Berliner tempo" — an identification with the big city as a place where things happen fast and where the innocent do not always come out on top. The people in their paintings carry on as if hopped up almost beyond human endurance in an artificial environment where the light of day is rarely seen. If there is music, it blows their ears off. If there are disguises, they will shortly be cast aside in the interests of a closer entanglement. Physical beauty in these paintings is something to be enjoyed as quickly as possible, and that eagerness is mimicked by the eager and rapid discharge of the paint. These are gamblers' paintings, in which all is staked and quite often all is lost.

In Germany before 1914, and again under the Weimar Republic, big cities really had their terrifying side. Not only did they harbor a full-blooded criminality, but authority was characterized by a rampant philistinism. Naked feelings, like naked bodies, were taboo. All of this came full and strong in the masterpieces of German Expressionism, whether in art, music or theater. We sense immediately that the artist was subject, if not to physical oppression, at any rate to its psychological equivalent.

But in the Federal Republic of Germany, and above all in West Berlin, the artist in the 1980s is not oppressed. The very fact of being an artist counts as a plus, not as a minus. Authority is on his side. Berlin today is a city in which anything can be said and almost anything can be done.

The situation of the artist in West Berlin could indeed hardly be better. The Senator for Sciences and Culture, Wilhelm A. Kewenig, is young, adventurous, unprejudiced and open to good new ideas. When the critic and impresario Christos M. Joachimidis went to him with the idea for last winter's "Zeitgeist" exhibition of international contemporary art in Berlin, he came away with the promise of a \$600,000 subsidy. The enemy of art in West Germany today is not oppression, but boredom.

(This is the second of three articles.)
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Tie His Wallaby Down, Mate

LONDON — Australian movies didn't come up from down under until the mid-1970s but the Australian film industry began in 1900 when the Salvation Army financed the country's first feature film. Local stars included Louise Lovely, Ronald Colman's brother, Eric, and the exportable Errol Flynn, and those films that were not about the bandit-hero Ned Kelly (most of them were) bore such titles as "Walzing Matilda," "The Bushwhackers" and "The Wackerroo of Coolabong."

In 1970 the Australian Film Development Corporation began and government and tax shelter money soon flowed. The picture changed.

MARY BLUME

"Australian films before 1970 were too Australian, sorry," says Bruce Beresford, one of the country's leading younger directors. "They used to load the films with kangaroos."

Beresford's first feature, "The Adventures of Barry McKenzie" (1972) was very much a local product with such antipodean buff lines as, "I hope all your chooks turn to emus and peck your dunny down." The language barrier was terrific.

The first Australian films to be shown worldwide, starting with Peter Weir's "Picnic at Hanging Rock" (1975), were period films, which led to scholarly articles about the Australian School's preoccupation with the past. There is no Australian School, Beresford says, and the chief reason these films were chosen was to avoid fair-weather Australian lingo.

"Initially the Americans bought the period films because they're easier to understand. There is no slang, there's less dialogue with cameras endlessly panning across the countryside."

Two of Beresford's films are set in the past — "The Getting of Wisdom" (1977), which he considers his best, and the Boer War drama "Breaker Morant" (1980) with which he hit the international bigtime, receiving about 150 offers, including one to make a "Breaker Morant" sequel.

He turned down the offers and made two more Australian films, which stirred no international waves. Then, last year, he finally chose his first American film: "Tender Mercies," which played at this year's Cannes Festival.

"Tender Mercies," which stars Robert Duvall and a small cast of unknowns, is set in a dusty Texas town and is a very simple and moving tale of loss and redemption. "A low-key film is hard to make, it's so on the surface actionless," Beresford said. "You have to be sure you're not just staging emotional effects."

Beresford easily ignored advice that his first American film should be something more obviously commercial. Burly and amiable, with a turned-up nose and quiff of hair that sometimes stands straight up, he is not overwhelmed by fame. Australians, he says, don't much like people to be outstanding.

"There's a tendency to cut down the poppies, as they say. They don't like people to be too distinctive, they're a homogeneous lot."

On Australian film sets there is little fuss. "They all pitch in, you see actors filming and pushing. You wouldn't see that in Hollywood, where an actor wouldn't even walk on a wet step."

The effect is of diligent professionalism and of passion and sensitivity concealed behind casual bonhomie. As the sharp-eyed Hollywood director Paul Mazursky once observed of the Australians, "They have this directness and deceptive simplicity. I'm sure they'll be polluted like any country that makes it artistically. I'm sure they'll get some Gucci in Australia, but for the moment they're fine."

Beresford wears a tiny Australian flag on the lapel of his rumpled tweed jacket and remains resolutely unquipped. He doesn't have his own production company. He doesn't have an office. He doesn't even have a secretary. "I learned to type," he says.

He lives in Sydney with his wife and three children and flies off periodically to dicker with Hollywood deal-makers. His next film, for an American company, will be a big biblical epic, "King David," starring Richard Gere. "One thing I do like about Hollywood is they're all crazy about movies. In Australia, a lot of those tax-shelter men their eyes glaze over, they just have barbecues on their back lawns. In Hollywood, no matter what their taste is, they're all crazy about film."

Beresford grew up crazy about film in a Sydney suburb. There was no film school in Australia at the time and not enough money to travel to the University of Southern California and pick up a scholarship, so he went to London in 1961. Unable to join a union, he couldn't find work. He answered an advertisement to go to Nigeria as a film editor but learned little there about film. "Because there was so little going on I became a director for a theatrical company of Nigerian actors. If they needed someone to play a white man or a missionary, I did. It was good because I learned about actors. The funny thing was I made a lot of friends there and we're still in touch."

From Nigeria he returned to London and, still unable to join a union (he finally succeeded in 1968), he made experimental films for the British Film Institute. He returned to Australia in 1971 and made "Barry McKenzie," a commercial smash and a critical disaster. A McKenzie sequel and "Don's Party" followed, then came "The Getting of Wisdom," based on a 1910 Australian novel about a girl from an impoverished family who is sent to a stuffy boarding school.

"I enjoyed it the most, it's my best-directed film. I like what it has to say. I like the passion of it," Beresford says. "The wisdom she gets — the title is ironic — is to get through by any means. It's the only way to get through this repressive society and she does it with great panache."

He took "Wisdom" to Europe and the United States and returned to Australia with the film unopened; not one person would look at his film. Then it was shown successfully in Directors' Week at the Cannes Festival, followed at Cannes by the triumphant "Breaker Morant."

Despite the success of Beresford and other Australian directors at Cannes, French critics are in general less enthusiastic than the English and Americans about Australian product.

"They are for the most part over-rated," says a respected French critic, Michel Clement. "They are doing well what Americans films did well in the '50s. They appeal to a nostalgia for '50s films."

Beresford in fact shares French enthusiasm for such highly esthetic films as "Days of Heaven" and "The Draughtsman's Contract." But he is also interested in the strong narrative drive that used to be part of French filmmaking — "Renouir's and Carné's narrative sense — 'Les Enfants du Paradis' is one of the best scripts anyone wrote," he said. A lot of directors, he notes, photograph a scene rather than direct it.

"Raoul Walsh did that his whole life — he set the camera up and got them talking," Walsh is a French film hero. "Almost any bad American director is," Beresford says.

His next film, "King David," will be shot mostly in Italy with a script by Andrew Birkin, brother of Jane, that Beresford finds brilliant.

"The script is so wonderful your heart goes thump, thump, thump," he says. "King David" will not be a biblical epic in the style of Cecil B. De Mille.

"It's an enormous epic but don't think of it in terms of phony backdrops and heavenly choirs because we're knocking ourselves out to be realistic. The clothes will look as if they live in them. In most of those biblical things they look so uncomfortable in their little skirts."

"The mythic quality should come out of the human story. The boring thing was posing silhouetted against the sky with human relationships simplified to the point of tedium." The only biblical films he has liked were Zeffirelli's "Life of Jesus" and "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew" of Pasolini in which, he says, Christ was played as a black-eyed fanatic with none of the soppy stuff.

Richard Gere is David, says Beresford, because David must be terribly handsome since everyone will think of the Davids of Donatello and Michelangelo. No one, he says, has ever filmed the whole David story before.

"He wrote the psalms though some were stuck in later. He went off with Bathsheba, his relationship with Saul. David and Jonathan — we have to be careful about that, we can't have anything but two very bushy guys. They weren't pillow-biter."

"What's wrong with most biblical films is they're too goody goody despite the fact that the Bible is full of 'And then he did the dirty and had it off with his friend's wife.' This — the book that is in everyone's top drawer!"

Beresford feels quite ebullient about the project. "Biblical epics don't have to be awful," he says. "They just were."

Prime Time Abroad for U.S. TV

by David Crook

HOLLYWOOD — For 8 to 10 hours a day, 2 weeks or longer, they sit in darkened screening rooms all over town. They laugh occasionally. They groan sometimes. They scribble notes to themselves and to one another.

Over there is an Australian television-network executive. A few rows down, a Canadian television programmer sits alone. On the aisle, near the front, two executives from Hong Kong talk in tones so unified that an eavesdropper cannot tell whether they speak in English or Cantonese.

They all have come to buy this city's most famous product — images on screens. In this case, they seek the same television images that the U.S. networks have just chosen for their coming fall schedules.

During the spring, usually beginning the same day that the first of the big three U.S. networks announces its fall schedule, television executives from all over the world rush to Los Angeles. In a month, 200 or more buyers from as near as Mexico and as far as Thailand will have passed through what are known collectively as the Los Angeles Screenings, an informal annual ritual of the television world.

At the top of everyone's shopping lists are the one-hour action-adventure shows. These captivate the foreign audience with archetypal American scenes like shootouts and car chases. They are also the shows that, in the eyes of the foreign buyers, have suffered from the U.S. networks' attempts to cut down on violence.

"In the good old days, T.J. Hooker would have had blood all over the place," says Gregory Coote, managing director of Australia's Network 10. "Now, there's not enough violence. The shampooping of these series has made them cunuchs."

Earlier in the spring, most of the men and women of this international marketplace were in Cannes, France, for the Marché International des Programmes, a gargantuan sales show that brings together buyers and sellers from around the world. After Cannes, the crowd headed for Los Angeles for the most sought-after prizes — the new American shows, which are the most popular with their viewers.

"We come looking for the action, one-hour series," says Ronald Leong, assistant program purchasing manager for HKTV in Hong Kong. "It's got to be very fast-paced."

Interestingly, shows that are only marginally successful — and often outright failures — on U.S. television can have avid followings elsewhere. One of the great disappointments for foreign buyers, for example, was NBC's decision to cancel "Fame," which drew far-larger audiences abroad than at home. Last year, two of the most eagerly sought-after shows were "Bring 'Em Back Alive" and "Tales of the Gold Monkey," neither of which survived the spring cut in the United States.

Just about everyone agrees that situation comedies as a rule do not make it overseas. With the notable exception of "MASH," the sitcoms tend to do very poorly in the international market because they usually involve American situations and characters. Popular American sitcoms generally have failed to attract big audiences overseas because, in the words of Len Mauer, managing director of

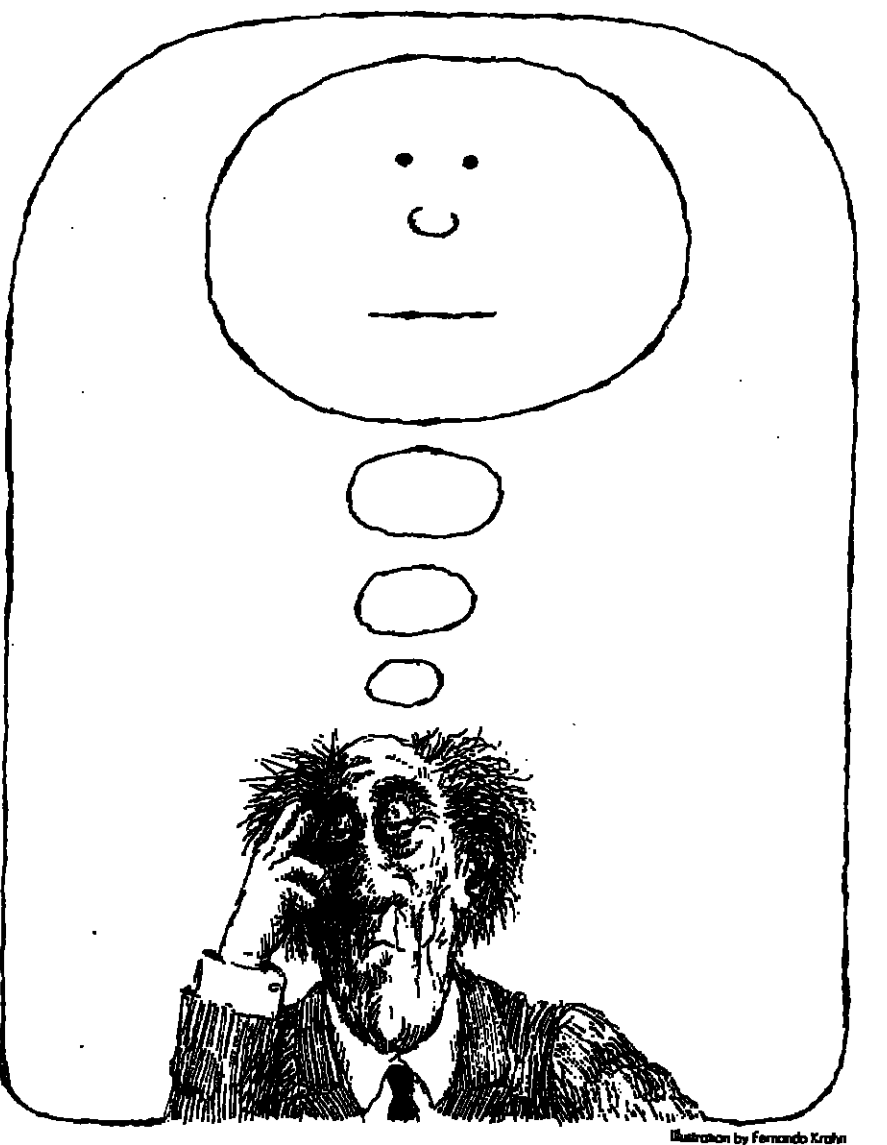


Illustration by Fernando Rios

Nine Network Australia, they are "ethnic comedies" — ethnic here meaning American.

"The vast majority of American sitcoms don't travel," Coote agrees. "Sitcoms are so domestic the people just don't understand them."

The preponderance of adventure shows on international television schedules and the lack of other types of U.S. programming contribute to a violent image of the United States abroad, observers feel. "It makes it look like a very dangerous place in which to live," Coote says. "And there's no balance because the sitcoms don't work."

In May, armed with what research and intelligence they have been able to put together regarding the new programs, executives from the home offices head for the screenings. First come the Canadians, followed shortly by other English-speaking countries. Next, the Europeans show up, then the Asians and the Latin Americans.

"My dance card for here was booked a solid month ago," Coote says, relaxing at a Beverly

Hills hotel. "Of course, the deals aren't done until everyone's home."

And the deals are very big. Exact figures for the foreign-television market are hard to come by, but reliable estimates place the annual sales of U.S. programs to foreign networks in the area of \$550 million, more than double the sales five years ago and five times the total revenues of a decade ago.

The rankings change year to year, but the major buying countries include Britain, Canada, Italy, Australia, Germany, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and France.

The dependency of all the foreign networks on the U.S. networks is probably the greatest complaint the foreign buyers have. They especially dislike the U.S. networks' tendency to cancel programs quickly, according to Len Mauer of Network Nine.

"That's one of our biggest nightmares," he explains. "Ten years ago we could count on 26 episodes, minimum, for a show. Now, it's more like 6. The most sought-after programming internationally inevitably has failed here."

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Dean of the Berlin School

by Vicky Elliott

BERLIN — It is just under a decade since Karl Horst Hödicke began to teach painting at the Hochschule für bildende Künste, West Berlin's principal art school, because, as he said when they interviewed him for the job, it is very boring to trek back and forth from your studio to your pub and he thought it would be a good idea to have a third stopping-off point.

Just back home after a six-week trip to the United States, where his work is on show in Manhattan at the Annina Nosi Gallery, Hödicke seemed glad to talk about the old days. Then, he said, exaggerating slightly, everyone knew that there was good theater here, but no one could put a name to a single Berlin painter besides Adolf von Menzel, who antici-

pated Impressionism and died in 1905.

Today there is a whole catalog of "Painters in Berlin," recording for the seminal "Zeitgeist" exhibition last year the fraternity of artists active here, and Hödicke is mentioned on what seems like every other page. His most visible pupils are the heftige Males, or violent painters, who went on to found the now-famous Galerie am Moritzplatz in Berlin in 1977: Salomé, Helmut Middendorf, Bernd Zimmer.

If anyone asks him which of the new painters he thinks he influenced, he answers: "Nearly everybody who uses a brush in Berlin," and swears, with a only hint of his wicked grin, that he does not overestimate.

Evidence, he says, is there in the fact that almost no one works with oil. "They use the paint I invented in 1962 when I hadn't the money to buy artists' paint" — a dilutable in-

dustrial paint mixed with pigment, with glue for a primer. Then there is the brush with a kink in it, "constructed to paint this sort of radiator," Hödicke adds, waving at one of the contraptions that warms the raw space of his studio apartment against the bitter winter.

"I'm not interested in pushing influence," he says, settling into one of the deep leather sofas that are the studio's only furniture besides his canvases and the odd African mask. "I never liked teachers whose influence you could see immediately. Sometimes I'm not too lucky about that," he adds wryly.

A glance at his students' huge canvases in the studios at the dilapidated, ivy-covered Hochschule seem to bear him out. Today, he says, he has his work out in breaking down preconceptions, which can be distressingly

Continued on page 9W

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
June 13: Vienna Symphony Orchestra and Youth Choir, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Schumann).
RECEIVAL — June 12: Peter Schreier tenor, Wolfgang Sawallisch piano (Prokofiev, Wolf, Schumann).
June 17: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beehoven, Chopin).
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
June 16: Teresa Berganza soprano, José Miguel Moreno guitar (Soler, Gluck, Scarlatti, Scarlatti).
•Staatsoper (tel: 524/2345).
June 12 and 15: "Turandot" (Puccini) Lorin Maazel conductor.
June 16: "La Bohème" (Puccini) Giuseppe Patané conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).
To June 28: "Touilles from the Far East."
•Musée du Costume et de la Dentelle (tel: 512.77.09).
To October 2: "De Wirth à Chanel: le Temps du tango."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Bakken Circus Tents (tel: 11.13.25).
From June 12: Royal Danish Ballet.
•Moulin Rouge (tel: 11.46.67).

JAZZ — June 15: Don Cherry, Ed Blackwell.
•Royal Museum of Fine Art (tel: 11.21.26).
To June 30: "New Abstraction," Summer exhibition of young Danish artists.
•Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
June 11: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin conductor (Chopin, Dvorak, Copland, Tchaikovsky).
June 16: Copenhagen Radio Symphony Orchestra, Peter Ernst Lassen conductor (Prokofiev).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Theatre (tel: 437.26.63).
Through June: "Romantic Comedy" with Tom Conti and Pauline Collins.
•Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Royal Shakespeare Company — To June 28: "King Lear" (Shakespeare).
To June 30: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — To June 25: "Peer Gynt" (Ibsen) with Derek Jacobi.
•Her Majesty's Theatre Haymarket (tel: 930.66.06).
Through June: "Bugs Malone."
•Kewwood Lakeside (tel: 633.17.07).
June 11: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Moura Lympany piano, Anzole Fistioulari conductor (Grieg, Tchaikovsky).
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
London Festival Ballet — To June 16: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

•National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
To June 18: "Guys and Dolls" (Loesser).
To June 23: "The Rivals" (Sheridan).
•Palace Theatre (tel: 437.68.34).
Through June: "Song and Dance" (Lloyd-Webber).
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
To August 28: Summer Exhibition.
•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91).
June 12: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Andras Schiff piano, Walter Weller conductor (Schubert, Beethoven).
June 12 and 14: London Symphony Orchestra, Andre Previn conductor (Beethoven, Mahler).
June 16: Philharmonia Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich cello, Riccardo Muti conductor (Rossini, Scriabin).
•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
To June 11: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Rolf Reuter conductor.
June 14 and 17: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Colin Davis conductor.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
To July 10: "The Essential Cubism."
•Nightingale Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
RECEIVAL — June 13: Anna Neokles flute, Diana Bennett piano (Hector, Jolivet, Poulenc).
June 16: Heather Slade-Lipkin harpsichord (Rameau, Scarlatti, Bach).

FRANCE

PARIS, Chapelle de la Sorbonne (tel: 251.69.11).
June 15: Radcliffe College Choral Group.
•Château de Chamarrand (tel: 337.60.67).
June 12: Treasure Hunting Convention.
•Galerie de la Colonne (tel: 260.62.34).
To August 15: Picasso engravings.
•Hôtel d'Anjou (tel: 274.06.10).
RECEIVAL — June 15: Anne Quéléc piano, Gérard Causé alto (Purcell, Hummel, Schumann, Brahms).
•Hôtel de Saint-Aignan (tel: 354.96.60).
June 14: French Baroque Ensemble (Boismortier, Mozart, Vivaldi, Bach).
•Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
JAZZ — June 14 and 15: Carrie Smith.
•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
To June 15: "Manet 1832-1883."
•Musée Jacquemart-André (tel: 227.39.94).
To August 14: Maurice Utrillo, 100th anniversary.
•Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50).
June 11, 14, 16: "Luis Miller" (Verdi) Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor.
•Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77).
June 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallès conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).
June 16: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart) Daniel Barenboim conductor.
•Théâtre de Dix Heures (tel: 906.07.48).
June 13-July 9: "Gobbie-U Stories" (Mandel) Kukkurik Players of Los Angeles.
•Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
June 11: Boston Camerata, Joel Cohen conductor.
BALLETT — June 14-26: Ballet of the Grand Theater of Geneva.

GERMANY

BERLIN, British Centre (tel: 31.01.76).
June 15: Tokyo Yamashita International Guitar Festival.
•Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
June 11: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
June 14: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
RECEIVAL — June 15: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau baritone, Hartmut Höll piano (Schubert).
•Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
June 13 and 14: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Strauss).
June 16: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Meir Minsky conductor (Poulenc, Bruckner).
•Quartier Latin (tel: 261.37.07).
June 14 and 15: "Los Jaivas" Chilean folk music.
•Waldbühne (tel: 852.40.80).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
June 16 and 17: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino Orchestra and Choir, Gianandrea Gavazzeni conductor (Verdi, Puccini).
•Opera — June 12 and 15: "Il Tristano" (Puccini) Bruno Bartoletti conductor.
RECEIVAL — June 13: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau baritone, Hartmut Höll piano (Schubert).
June 14: Michele Campanella piano (Liszt, Wagner).
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 76.46.58).
To July 15: "The Poetry of Simplicity" André Kertész photographs 1910-1979.
•Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
JUNE 14: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart) Riccardo Muti conductor.
June 14-17: "Cristallo di Rocca" (Bussotti) Marcello Panni conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kari Hoken Hall (tel: 362.67.64).
June 14: Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Yoav Talmi conductor (Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven).
•Nakano Sun Plaza Hall (tel: 280.00.31).
BALLETT — June 17: Harlem Dance Theater.
June 17: NHK Symphony Orchestra, Ferdinand Leitner conductor (Wieniawski, Strauss).
•Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 528.21.11).
June 13: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Mitsuishi conductor (Prokofiev, Ravel).
•Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11).
To July 10: "Kobo Daishi and the Art of Esoteric Buddhism."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
June 11: Radio Philharmonic and Chamber Orchestra, Kent Nagano conductor (Messiaen).
June 15 and 17: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Friedrich Gulda/Chick Corea piano, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Mozart).
•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
•Opera — June 13, 15, 17: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart) Hans Knutson conductor, Netherlands Opera Company.
•Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66).
To July 3: Willem de Kooning, sculptures, paintings, drawings 1960-1982.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Kelvin Hall (tel: 522.59.61).
June 17-20: Scottish National Orchestra Promenade Concerts.
•Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).
June 13-15: "The Mikado" (Gilbert & Sullivan).
EDINBURGH, Playhouse Theatre (tel: 557.25.90).
To June 30: "Annie," stage musical.
•Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).
June 17: "Late Night Jazz."
CONCERT — June 18: "The Beauty Stone" (Sullivan).
•Royal Lyceum Theatre (tel: 229.56.97).
June 15-30: "Educating Rita" (Russell).

SPAIN

MADRID, Caja de Pensiones (Paseo de la Castellana).
Through June: Modigliani.
•Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
RECEIVAL — June 13: Juan Fernandez guitar (Flamenco).
•Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).
Through May: Goya from collections in Madrid.
•Teatro de la Zarzuela (tel: 429.82.16).
•Opera — June 13 and 16: "La fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Carlo Francini conductor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11).
•Opera — June 17: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 14.14.33).
From June 15: "100 Works from the Moscow Tretyakov Museum 1900-1930."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00).
To Sept. 11: "Acquisition Priorities: Aspects of Postwar Paintings in Europe."
•Herbert Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08).
To July 30: "Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII."
WASHINGTON, Kennedy Center (tel: 254.37.70).
June 11: St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Mariella Nelli, Katia Labeque piano, Finghaz Zuckerman conductor (Elgar, Mozart, Dvorak).
Kennedy Center Opera House — To June 18: "Porgy and Bess" (Gershwin).
•Olney Theatre (tel: 924.34.00).
To June 26: "Love From a Stranger" (Christie).

On the Track of African Music

by Jason Berry

LOME, Togo — It is barely three hours by car — less than one hour by plane — from this balmy capital to the one in neighboring Benin. But Lomé and Cotonou, two old West African ports and trade centers, are years apart.

In the 1970s, the Togolese government built Lomé into a resort that today attracts European visitors and wealthy Nigerians in search of a tranquil weekend. The hotels on the Gulf of Guinea beaches serve French cuisine and sell exotic wooden masks. At night around the swimming pools, drum and dance performances by folk troupes exhaust even the most stoic Western travelers.

Cotonou, in Benin, is a sleeper place. The pace is slower and ironies abound: Marxist banners drape key intersections, but the tourist industry advertises Benin as the birthplace of voodoo. There are few folkloric shows here. Anti-imperialist rhetoric in the 1970s frayed ties with the U.S. Embassy, and the U.S. Cultural Center almost closed shop. Then a sleek new Sheraton was built, and diplomacy prevailed. At a recent UNESCO conference on the African diaspora, a black historian found himself sandwiched between Soviet and American officials, each wanting a copy of his new book.

Few officials in Togo view Benin's fledgling tourist industry as a serious threat. (Signs saying "Death to Traitors!" don't exactly seduce the jet set.) But when Bernard Dohouzo opens his new 24-track recording studio next year in Cotonou, a lot of people in Lomé will be watching anxiously.

Dohouzo, a pragmatic, carefully spoken man in his 50s, is hardly the portrait of a record industry mogul. His firm, SATEL — the French initials for the African Society of Electronic Techniques — began seven years ago as a modest, two-room affair, selling electronic parts and pressing discs. The complex today includes a modernized pressing plant, a record store and a wing under construction where a state-of-the-art production facility will be housed in 1984.

SATEL may never make big waves in London or New York, but the day Dohouzo's 24 tracks start rolling, the Studio de la Nouvelle Marche in Lomé will face stiff competition. The Lomé studio cost the equivalent of \$5.2 million and was funded by the government. East Lake, the English acoustical specialists, designed the technical space, and the Mimoseta Mining and Manufacturing Co. sold the equipment. When the studio opened in 1981, the celebrated singer Miriam Makeba, who lives in Guinea, came to see the facility. Others followed, and artists in Togo started lining up for studio time.

"Our main d'être was to establish the most advanced studio in West Africa," says Tossane Ouyi, who directs the facility for the government of Togo. "Pop music is taking off all across Africa and each country is making an effort to record its own music, particularly the traditional folkloric, since most pop idioms stem from these origins. We wanted a studio to draw artists from Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, even Zaire."

But a year and a half into operation, the Lomé studio is having difficulties. The cost of travel discourages groups from the more distant of the African countries, and smaller studios are being built in several other countries.



Street drummers in Lomé.

Some equipment arrived late, and early pressings had to be farmed out to SATEL. As the recession deepened, the Ministry of Industry, which oversees the studio's budget, could not provide funds quickly enough. Musicians have begun to grumble, and a backlog of projects is waiting for cash.

But the studio itself is immaculate, and seems destined to make a mark on the emerging popular culture of African music. "There are problems which are bound to happen," Ouyi says, "and they are common to all African countries. Record piracy is a constant threat. Many people can't afford to buy new records, so the stores make tapes on cheap cassettes. They sell well under the market price for LPs. You can walk into any one of a hundred little stores in Lomé today, buy a cassette and the man in the store will tape songs off seven different records, the individual tunes you like. You end up paying less than it would cost to buy a complete record. Of course, the quality isn't very good."

"It's necessary for the government to intervene, to forbid this. But in Togo, we have many villages without electricity. If it's forbidden, the people in the villages — who use batteries on the cassette players — can't get the music. How does that make the government

look if they stop it? This is quite a problem for all African governments."

Sales of 3,000 are respectable for a West African disc, 20,000 a runaway success. (In the United States and England, 50,000 sales barely cover studio time.) SATEL has sold over 20,000 copies of the LP "Honneur Avolonto et l'Orchestre Black Sautage," whose popularity owes much to the identifiable rhythms of the Min tribe.

Curiously, tribalism has become a cornerstone of the evolving music industries. Producers, artists, even government departments recognize that ethnic identifications boost sales and strengthen cultural pride. Folklore records are being produced as seriously as pop discs. The market is smaller, but often more predictable.

In the short run, Dohouzo's new studio will probably siphon off business from the Lomé facility. But as the Togo government scrambles for funds, the outlook seems favorable. Lomé is a city filled with music. Drum calls gather each Sunday and dancers perform into the dusk. The Ewe tribe has a thriving community of dance and music troupes, many unrecorded. One way or another, the potential market is staggering.

Dean of the Berlin School

Continued from page 7W

one-dimensional. Many of his students, impressed with the success of the *heftig* painters whom he taught in the mid-1970s, arrive on his doorstep asking for a large canvas, a lot of paint and a big brush. It was more fun, he seems to say, when nobody had heard of Berlin as an art center, and he and his pupils and drinking companions brought such tools out of the attic where *Minimal* and *Conceptual* art had thrown them.

Meanwhile, Salomé and Middendorf don't need him anymore. Hódické is the first to admit that his own paintings do not fetch the highest prices paid for that newly marketable commodity, the Berlin canvas. One of his Finnish landscapes was going for 24,000 Deutsche marks (just under \$10,000) last week. The Galerie Haas on Niebuhrenstrasse, but Salomé's work can go for four times that in New York.

Now 44 years old, Hódické had exhibited in London and Philadelphia in the 1970s, but it was in the euphoria of 1979 and 1980, when the Moritzplatz artists began to make waves internationally, that things took off for him. "Hódické became more important because of his students' success," says Rainer Fetting, 33, not a student but a friend among the younger generation of painters.

The return to the canvas would seem to have been a collective decision, raising the question, as Fetting puts it: "Why ever should painting be dead? It is as natural as eating." But it had to come from somewhere, and Hódické's career does help to explain how.

He started life as a student of Fred Thieler, whom he calls one of the leading exponents of the Informel school of abstractionists. "I went through my Tachist stage, painting blobs." There was almost no one painting, except for the statutory few who did flowerpots, but "We didn't think we were conservatives, we thought we were revolutionary."

In the early 1960s, when Berlin began to fill up with interesting people fleeing the draft and the stifling air of their hometowns, Hódické was one of a few artists in West Germany who did figurative work, as well as explorations on canvas of neon signs that glowed against a night sky or dribbled across reflecting shopfronts.

"The hard times had just ended in Germany, and people were pulling down the wallpaper and painting the walls white. They no longer lived in small rooms with a lot of things on the walls," he says, acknowledging that there were historical reasons for "those boring monochromes" that prevailed at the time.

Berlin was a backwater. "We're so far away," Hódické says. "It's not here by the way anywhere. Nobody comes here by accident." The isolation, of course, pulled people together. In 1964, he set up the Galerie Grossgroschen 35 with Markus Lüpertz and eight other artists, pooling studio space and heating bills. "We had to share things. Everybody knew that he needed the others."



Karl Horst Hódické in his studio.

"something had to be added to it." Art had been diminished, reduced to its practical applications of to fun and entertainment.

Hódické did his stint with Dadaist objects and short films (there is a memorable one about the life of alligators in the New York sewers), but the experiments failed. As he sees it now, everything was bringing him back to painting. The tar he worked with in 1968 had the viscous texture of paint; the film shorts, with final shots of Gary Cooper backing into the sunset, became the outlines of his 1975 paintings: "Im Gegenlicht" (Against the Light) in which he began to exploit his skill as a colorist again. "It became obvious," he says, "that the only material I could work with continually was painting."

By 1974, Hódické had Salomé, Zimmer and Middendorf at the Hochschule and a style began to emerge. The huge canvases began to turn up in the discotheques, their broad, summary strokes suggesting what one critic has called a "calculated spontaneity." Hódické isn't sure the label fits, but then he is suspicious of the labels of people who do not paint themselves, as he is of dogma and its associations with the literary. It is true he spent part of last weekend wrangling over art and politics with Günter Grass and other cultural heavyweights at a meeting of the Berlin Akademie der Kunst, but he has no time for those who would reduce art to text, to a kind of religion, "a lot of intellectuals telling the rosary."

This horror of intellectualism, he says, is what distinguishes the new Berlin painters from their forefathers in the German Expressionist movement: of the 1920s — Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Erich Heckel and Max Beckmann (whom Hódické calls his favorite painter). He and his colleagues have none of their bourgeois soul-searching, says Hódické, whose father was an engineer in Bavaria. "We were trained to work for what we wanted. When I was young, I denied even having a psyche. A psyche was for those people who could afford to have one."

For him, painting is pre-verbal, and the legitimate aim of the artist should be to produce a painting that moves the viewer. There were no sketches for the canvases that appeared at "Zeitgeist." "I don't take the paint from my head to the canvas, I move the paint on the canvas," he says. "I may start with a figure, then it becomes a landscape, and then a siren appears."

He has room for story-telling, for those odd strands of myth that crop up, for example, in his painting "Medea," which, after a recent visit to Southeast Asia, emerged from one of his early sketches of a severed body and a dim memory of the story of a mother cutting up her children. He doesn't feel it is his business to explain it: he deals in images, not political statements. The painter's task is not to deal in meaning, he says. "What you can tell somebody, you do have to paint."

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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Rome: A Guide for the Summer Visitor

by Henry Kamm

ROME — Church and state, each in its own way, are making this a special summer for visiting Rome.

For Roman Catholics, this is the Holy Year of the Redemption, a jubilee for pilgrimages to the See of St. Peter, a year of special events that make a stay in Rome even more rewarding than in other years. For visitors of all faiths or none, the city of Rome is planning a rich program of cultural events of many kinds, a festival of recent vintage called the Roman Summer.

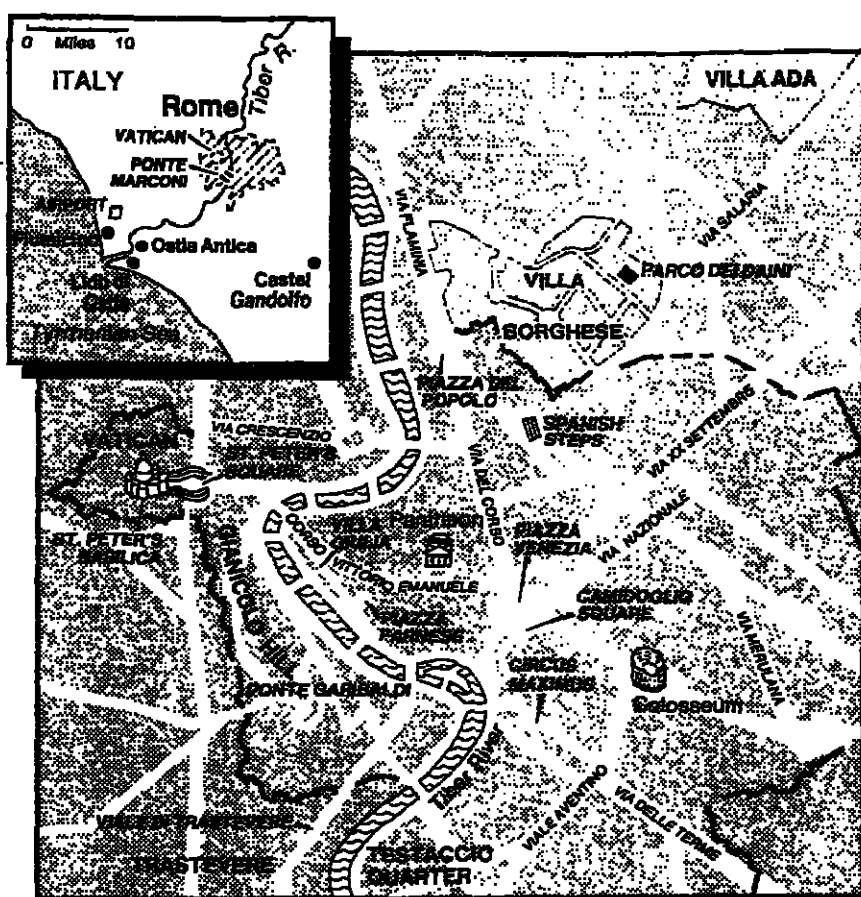
And, without special arrangements on anyone's part, there is the perennial festival of being in a great city aglow in architectural beauty, alive with one of the most energetic and good-natured of urban populations — a feast for all the senses, this season or any other.

Pope John Paul II or a cardinal delegated by him will celebrate a mass in Latin at St. Peter's Basilica every Sunday of the Holy Year and on every feast day at 10 A.M. At the pope's general audience every Wednesday, which takes place at 11 A.M. in St. Peter's Square during the summer, there will be a Liturgy of the Word, attendance at which will grant the Jubilee Indulgence of the Holy Year to pilgrims. Tickets for the audience can be obtained each Tuesday at 2 P.M. at the North American College, 30 Via dell'Unità, near the Trevi Fountain.

At St. Peter's and the other patriarchal basilicas — St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and St. Paul Outside the Walls — additional masses will be celebrated every day for the Holy Year. Every Monday, a mass, procession or other rite in Latin will be celebrated in one of the five Roman catacombs. Information in English can be obtained by phoning the Jubilee Year information office, tel: 698-4466.

The pope will celebrate the noontime Angelus every Sunday from his window overlooking St. Peter's Square. Unless he is at his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo, a pleasant hour's excursion by bus into the hill and wine country south of Rome.

Because of the pagantry and high solemnity of these occasions, visitors not of the Roman Catholic faith have through the centuries been among the most interested observers of the integral part in the life of the city that is played by the Catholic Church.



The New York Times

The Roman Summer festival, an initiative that began in the late 1970s, when the Communist Party ushered in its present reign over city hall, could serve as a metaphor for the spirit of Rome. It is happy-go-lucky, planned only up to a point, popular in spirit, noisy and colorful. The program is not always announced, and events that are announced do not always take place as scheduled, but lots of things do take place, and a good time is had by most. These are some of the things that the city's Cultural Department has in mind for July and August:

In Villa Ada, a large public park in the

northeast of the city, a series of pop music events with dancing is planned. The city plans to celebrate America's Independence Day on July 3 and 4 with country-music concerts, to be followed by a jazz festival.

In the Circus Maximus, where chariot races took place in antiquity, the first 10 days of July will be given over to a nostalgic trip into the Rome of the *dolce vita* of more recent past, the decade following World War II. Music, movies and other events will recall a period that seems almost classical to the young Romans of today. The American influence will be stressed, and, following that, a two-week

Brazilian extravaganza, with samba-dancing on the streets and concerts of Brazilian folk music in the Circus, is planned. The next event will be a festival of classic movies in the original languages — a major boon in a country where films are always shown dubbed.

In the Parco del Daini in the Villa Borghese Park, near the zoo, there will be classical concerts and a festival of Japanese culture.

Churches are to offer concerts of music that is contemporary with the period in which they were built, as one of the city's contributions to the Holy Year festivities.

With programs subject to frequent change, with additions to and subtractions from the schedule, it is advisable to check daily newspapers or, for information in English, call the Rome Tourist Office, tel: 474.58.49 or 461.851 (some telephone numbers here are six digits and some seven).

Trastevere, the popular quarter of old Rome that lies south of the Vatican, offers its annual Festa del Noantri in July. It is a distinctly populist feast. Noantri means "we the others," that is, not the powerful of the world but the little people of Rome.

The festival is centered on the Viale di Trastevere, the main street of the quarter, which begins at the Garibaldi Bridge. But the booths that sell food, souvenirs, toys and other stock-in-trade of country fairs also spring up on the side streets. Instead of planned events, the festa offers good fellowship, popular music, comic turns and, above all, food and wine.

For the price of a hamburger, a slice of *porchetta*, the local specialty of stuffed, spiced suckling pig roasted on a spit, is a great bargain. Served with a *rosetta*, a Roman roll, or a slice or two of crusty bread, it can be taken into one of the many *casare* or wine bars of Trastevere, where the innkeeper will be happy to serve you the dry white wine of Frascati that goes well with *porchetta*.

An interesting river excursion takes the traveler from the Marconi Bridge in the southwest of the city to the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea to Ostia for a look at the ruins of the town that was the principal port of ancient Rome, in the delta of the Tiber.

The boat's next stop is the seaside village of Fregene, which gives its name to the international airport nearby. The trips are organized by the Amici del Tevere and they will provide a box lunch for 8,000 lire (a bit over \$5), about a third the price of the usual restaurant meal. The boat sails in spring and summer and the

number to call for reservations and lunch orders is 637.02.68. The cost of the trip is 8,000 lire, 6,000 for children, students and the elderly. The boat leaves at 9 A.M. and returns after 5 P.M.

As for where to stay, at the top of the Spanish Steps — and around the top of the price scale — is the Hassler-Villa Medici, 6 Piazza Trinità dei Monti (tel: 679.26.51) whose roof-garden restaurant commands a splendid view of the city at prices as high as you would expect. A single room goes for 170,000 lire, a double for 243,000. Dinner for two at the restaurant, with a bottle of wine, will cost about 67,000. Somewhat less fashionable and expensive, but also luxurious, is the Hotel Eden, 49 Via Ludovico il Moro (tel: 474.35.51), where a single room costs 125,000 lire and a double 193,600.

In a similar category and very centrally situated is the Hotel d'Inghilterra, 14 Via Bocca di Leone (tel: 672.1611), which exudes a pleasantly old-fashioned air. A single costs 110,000 lire, a double 140,900.

Farther down the price scale and conveniently situated for sightseeing near the Pantheon is the Bologna, 4a Via di Santa Chiara (tel: 656.89.51), where a single room costs 51,300 lire and a double 67,300.

Reasonably priced hotels near the Vatican, of particular interest to Holy Year pilgrims, include the Columbus, 33 Via della Conciliazione (tel: 656.48.74) in a Renaissance Palace near St. Peter's Square, where a single costs 58,500 lire and a double 86,000, and the Sant'Anna, 134 Borgo Pio (tel: 654.16.02), where a single or double costs 60,000 lire.

Eating is less of a problem in Rome than in any other European capital. The food is uniformly good, with more peaks of exceptional quality than disappointing dips into the mediocre. The atmosphere is agreeably relaxed, patience with those who are not masters of Italian is unlimited and the house wines, especially the whites, are by and large drinkable and cheap.

Next to the Columbus Hotel is a good restaurant, Pierdonati (tel: 654.35.57), which has a high percentage of priests among its clients, generally an indication of good food. The pasta dishes are excellent. A meal with the house wine will average 22,500 lire a person. Pierdonati is closed in August and on Tuesdays.

Restaurants that are somewhat more expensive include Taverna Giulia, 23 Vicolo dell'Oro (tel: 656.97.68), a place for specialties from Genoa. *Pasta al pesto*, a sauce of herbs and

ground pine nuts whose smell hovers delightfully over the comfortable small dining rooms, is recommended. Figure about 30,000 lire a person. Closed all of August and on Sunday. Slightly higher, and strong in meat dishes, is Girarostto Toscano, 29 Via Campana (tel: 649.37.59), a place for Florentine steaks and a great variety of sausage and smoked and cured meat appetizers. Closed Wednesday.

Pizzeria, at 9 Monte de' Croci (tel: 654.06.29), offers such typically Roman specialties as *carciofi alla giudia* (fried artichokes) and *frittata di baccalà con fritto vegetario* (cod fillets with fried vegetables). The cost is around 30,000 a person with wine. Closed August, Sunday evenings and Monday.

In summer, the small Piazza Sforza Cesarini, which fronts on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, near the bridge that leads to the Vatican, is turned into an outdoor restaurant in which the tables put out by two restaurants and a coffee and ice-cream parlor about without clear demarcation. The far better of the two restaurants is Polesa, at the head of the square (tel: 656-1709). Its pasta dishes are fine, and its *bruschette*, a Roman green stalk, and its *bruschette*, air-cured beef similar to the Swiss *viande des grisons* or *Bündnerfleisch*, are recommended. About 16,000 lire will buy a full-course dinner. The ice cream is better at Gino Bella, the place on the corner, however, so move a few tables down for dessert.

Rome has a reputation for being a purse-snatcher's paradise. The reputation is justified and extends beyond purses to cameras, tape-recorders, briefcases, travel bags — anything that is snatchable without removing the owner's clothes or parts of his body.

The first rule is never to carry more than you need when you venture into the street. Note your passport number, perhaps photocopy the key pages, but leave the document, along with everything else you value, in your hotel's safe-deposit boxes.

Shoulder bags are safest for women and should be worn diagonally across the body. It is best not to carry anything on the street side of the sidewalk, because snatchers are often motorized. Cars as well as mopeds and motorcycles do the dirty work, and the scream of victimized tourists, accompanied by tragic or menacing gestures at vehicles quickly fading out of sight, is a common Roman spectacle. Passers-by tend to be sympathetic and the police bored; both are impotent against the summer scourge.

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A Restaurant With a Higher Calling

by Paul Hofmann

ROME — The elaborate French cuisine has been satisfactory, the Bordeaux was liquid velvet and the dinner in the deluxe restaurant in a Roman palazzo is nearing its conclusion with demitasse and well-aged cognac. Suddenly the lamps are dimmed, candles are lit and the young African and Asian waitresses, in their flowing native costumes, chant a religious hymn and say a prayer, facing a statue of the Virgin Mary.

The scene is enacted after 10 P.M. every evening but Sunday at L'Eau Vive, the best-known unit of an international chain that combines French food with religious inspiration.

In more than one respect the restaurant is a maverick on Rome's gastronomic circuit. Both at lunchtime and at dinner it always has a conspicuous sprinkling of men of the cloth. Some may be prelates who are staying in Rome, others are missionaries from overseas on a visit to the Vatican. Politicians of Italy's church-supported Christian Democratic Party occasionally arrive for a good meal and a confidential chat.

When Pope John Paul II was still Archbishop of Krakow, he was an occasional guest of L'Eau Vive during his visits to Rome. After his election to the papacy he invited the restaurant's staff to attend a mass he celebrated in his private chapel in the Apostolic Palace.

The unassuming entrance to the restaurant is to the left of the stately doorway of a Renaissance building, the 16th-century Palazzo Lante della Rovere, at 85 Via Monterone. This ancient neighborhood, between the Pantheon and the Piazza Navona, is dotted with churches, religious institutions and tailors who furnish vestments for the clergy.

A sign near the door to L'Eau Vive warns, in French, that press interviews and picture-taking on the premises are prohibited. The notice has been there since November 1981, when the interest of the media was whetted after Le Monde, the Paris newspaper, and Belgian television made public the complaints of a group of young women who said they had once worked in restaurants of the Eau Vive organization. They asserted that they had been overpaid and subjected to stern discipline. "The press wrote a lot of nonsense about us," a Vietnamese waitress told a patron recently.

Many guests at the organization's restaurants believe that the young women who smilingly serve well-prepared dishes and uncork bottles of French wine are nuns who happen to wear the traditional dress of their home countries. Actually, they are members of the Women Missionary Workers of the Immaculate Conception, a secular association that describes itself as a "spiritual family."

Unlike novices in religious orders, the women who join L'Eau Vive take no formal vows; they commit themselves contractually to observe the rules of their community as long as they belong to it. They live together in convent-like residences.



The Forum, showing the house of the Vestal Virgins.

The association was founded in 1953 by the Reverend Marcel Rousset, a French priest who is now based in Belgium. In addition to the flagship L'Eau Vive in Rome, his association operates restaurants in Belgium, Upper Volta, the Philippines, Argentina and Peru, and in the French overseas territory of New Caledonia in the Pacific.

New members are trained not in commercial restaurants but in special centers run by the community in France and Belgium. The entire staff of the Rome restaurant, including the kitchen help, belongs to the community.

The Rome L'Eau Vive, which pays local taxes, has been thriving ever since it was opened in 1965. After the unfavorable publicity in 1981 the church authorities in Belgium and Rome took a look at the association's rules and practices, but apparently found no reason for taking any action.

From a culinary point of view, L'Eau Vive has broadened the Roman panorama. (It has one star in the 1983 Michelin guide.) In a city devoted to rich pasta dishes, the restaurant of-

fers an array of French-type soups, hors d'oeuvres and crepes. It usually has a good selection of seafood, such as French specialties: snails and frogs' legs, and tempting desserts: its cellar is stocked with fine French wines. The ample first courses offer the classic French repertoire — Bordeaux, Burgundies, champagnes.

The restaurant occupies the first and second floors of the palace. Guests who desire the full treatment are led up a winding staircase to two second-floor dining rooms with old frescoes on their high vaulted ceilings. It is in these rooms that the costumed waitresses sing hymns and pray. The atmosphere is rather formal.

Sample prices on the menu for the second-floor rooms: quiche Lorraine, 3,000 lire (about \$2); trout *meunière*, 6,000 lire; roast leg of lamb, 8,000 lire; veal with white wine and cepes, 11,500 lire. Each day an "international dish," like chicken Brazilian style with corn, is served.

One recent lunchtime, the meal opened with a satisfying onion soup capped by a delicious

crust, followed by shrimps on toast in a delicate sauce for one guest and call sweetbreads for the other, and cheese *cassoulet* as dessert. With a bottle of 1981 Beaulieu and coffee, the bill for two amounted to 29,000 lire, including service and tax. An additional tip seemed in order.

On the first floor, a three-course "tourist menu," available only at lunch, may consist of a soup or appetizer, roast pork with rice, and cheese or dessert. The price, 7,000 lire without beverages, is very reasonable for Rome. The "tourist menu" is served in two large wainscoted and white-washed rooms to the accompaniment of softly piped-in music by Vivaldi and Mozart.

The dining rooms on both floors are open Monday through Saturday for lunch and dinner, and it is advisable to make reservations; tel: 654.10.95. American Express cards are accepted. It is understood that the waitresses turn over all tips to their community, and that the restaurant's profits are used for religious purposes.

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Seeing the Sights With the Sisters

by Ann Duncan

ROME — Visiting Rome with the Ladies of Bethany is somewhat like going exploring with two of your favorite aunts: Sister Josefa Koet and Sister Leideke Galema are learned, bright, witty, curious and full of infectious enthusiasm for their adopted surroundings.

These dapper, multilingual Dutch nuns, who shed their habits years ago, conduct lively, English-language, information-packed tours of Rome and the Vatican City five days a week for a mere 250 lire (about 17 cents) a head.

They also run a moderately priced, nonprofit guest house at their Rome headquarters on the top floor of a palazzo, overlooking one of the city's most beautiful squares, the Piazza Navona. The palazzo had been empty for 200 years until the Ladies of Bethany convinced the building's owner, Princess Doria Pamphili, to restore and modernize it.

There is no proselytizing at either the guest house, which is called Foyer Unitas, or on the tours. These nuns, who prefer being called Miss rather than Sister, are committed ecumenists, and their aim is to help non-Catholic foreigners understand, enjoy and feel at home in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic city. To make sure that these goals are met, the guest house is open only to non-Catholics and non-Italians. But the tours, some of which require registration a day in advance, are available to all on a first-come, first-served basis.

"The purpose isn't and never was to convert people," explains Koet, whose energy and looks belie her 77 years. "It was to open up the city more to non-Catholics and explain the Vatican and church ceremonies. There is much suspicion and ignorance between people of various faiths. We try to take away the misunderstandings."

The two sisters, who conduct alternate tours, spend a half day exploring a single subject, such as the Pantheon or the Catacombs of Priscilla, and delight in correcting misinformation passed on by sloppily researched guide books, interspersing their comments on art, history, architecture, botany and the church with a dose of wry wit.

The nuns also provide tourists increased access to the Vatican. Once a week, they lead a walking tour through the Vatican grounds, and through them, about 25 visitors a week can obtain tickets for the papal audience held each Wednesday. The tickets are for prime seats, just behind the section reserved for diplomats.

The work of the Ladies of Bethany grew out of a Catholic-sponsored special tourist information service set up in Rome for non-Catholics during the 1950 Holy Year. Money to staff the office ran out after the Holy Year had ended and the office sat empty until Koet and her superior went to Rome in 1952 in search of an ecumenical project.

Instead of waiting passively for tourists to find their way to the bureau, Koet hopped on her Dutch bicycle to make the rounds of the commercial travel agents in Rome and ask them to distribute brochures advertising the Ladies' tours, which were free in those days. "In Holland, the travel agents would have said: 'Are you crazy? You are in competition with us,'" Koet recounts with a chuckle. But only one of the 70 travel agents approached turned down the request, and the public response was immediate. The sisters, she says, then had to scramble to try to keep one step ahead of the demand. "We tried to know a bit more than the people who came on the tours."

Four years later, the Ladies of Bethany set up their first guest house. They wanted a place where travelers could meet, talk and, perhaps, learn from each other. "That is the deepest purpose," Koet says about the guest house, "to make a little bit of unity."

However, the sisters' work has now reached a crossroads. Four Ladies of Bethany used to work at the Foyer Unitas, but during the last two years, one sister was recalled to the Netherlands and another, Sister Teresa Loeff, died. Koet and Galema, both of whom are beyond the secular age of retirement, have found their workload increasingly tiring, and no one else in their small order is available to help them.

The sisters have been looking for the last few years for another Roman Catholic organization to take over the projects. So far none has been found although talks with a possible successor are underway.

It is not that either sister wants to give up her work. "I would never decide to retire unless God strikes me down or my superior call me back," Koet says.

How does she manage to maintain her enthusiasm after all these years?

It is a combination of the people she has met, the ecumenical nature of the work and the sheer beauty of Rome, she replies. "It is by vocation that we do it; it's not a job. You get tired, but you never don't like it."

Foyer Unitas, Via Santa Maria dell'Anima 30; tel: 654.16.18 or 656.59.51. The foyer is usually closed for about 10 days in winter and for about six weeks in summer, this year from late July to early September. Prices for a single room range from 17,500 to 22,500 lire, depending on the season; for a double room, the range is from 16,500 lire to 24,000 a person. There are no tours on Thursdays or Sundays.

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For the Unwary, a Warning: Men Not Working

by Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK — Two words you must know for travel in Italy: *sciopero* ("strike") and *chiuso* ("closed"). A few examples gathered from a recent trip will show you what I mean.

But first it should be noted that coping with strikes and unexpected closures rationally and patiently, rather than in anger, can make the difference between a happy trip and sheer frustration.

The prime requirements are patience, perseverance and spare time. Almost everything in that nonetheless magical country is both more complicated and more time-consuming than you might expect, and to plan an Italian trip without ample leeway — say, half a day extra for every day on the original itinerary — is to court disappointment. As for the extra

hours: There is always an outdoor café from which to watch the world go by over a cup of cappuccino or a glass of Campari. All part of the charmed mood of *che sera, sera* that gives Italy so much of its flavor.

Our initiation began early. The plane from New York had just touched down at the Rome Leonardo da Vinci Airport, when the purser asked passengers bound for Athens and Cairo to get off during refueling. *Sciopero*. The firemen, who are required to stand by for reasons of safety, were on strike, he explained. Three minutes later, the firemen had returned.

The talk of Rome was the bus drivers' strike. But this *sciopero* was not something tangible; it was an unpredictable off-again, on-again affair, usually occurring during rush hour. The direct effect for tourists was minimal, except that a great many more commuters used cars, making the traffic even more chaotic.

At the Pantheon, the message was *chiuso*,

specifically, as the sign said, "Closed for technical reasons." (A rare instance of Italian understatement: We learned that a few weeks earlier a substantial piece of the ceiling had fallen off, narrowly missing a tourist.) The message was the same at the Church of San Clemente, near the Colosseum, which architect friends had urged us to visit: *chiuso* for restoration.

And the imposing synagogue was not only closed; it was surrounded by policemen with submachine guns, apparently in the wake of some earlier incident. Visitors were told by a janitor that they might come for evening services, but mere sightseeing was not possible.

None of this means that there was not plenty to see. The Sistine Chapel is worth several visits of hours each. But you won't be admitted after 1 P.M. — like many Roman museums, it is *chiuso* in the afternoon.

Then there was Florence. Eleven o'clock in the morning seemed a perfect time for a lei-

surely visit to the Uffizi Gallery, except that the huge museum was tightly shut. The grapevine eventually yielded the information that the museum personnel had just walked out.

Next stop, the Duomo. Closed, and surrounded by an army of carabinieri. Inquiries in brave pidgin Italian with a cop yielded two valuable pieces of information: on strike now, and try again tomorrow. A higher-ranking officer suggested we return at 4 P.M. when the doors indeed proved to be wide open.

The next day we staged a late-morning return visit to the Duomo. Promptly at noon, we were chased out. *Chiuso* for lunch. Later, at about 4:45 P.M., we tried our luck in the 16th-century Boboli Gardens. *Chiuso* at 5 P.M., said the guard. On the following day, we were allowed to stroll in the gardens until well after 6, without a sign of closing even then.

Venice: Among sights closed for repair: the Ca' d'Oro, the Peggy Guggenheim Museum.

Just plain closed: the Fenice Theater. When a theater is closed in Italy, even if a performance is scheduled for the following evening, it is shut tight. No box office. No janitor. No bell.

And it wasn't just buildings that were shut. You might think that it is hard to close a painting. But one of the masterpieces in the Accademia Galleries, Paolo Veronese's "The Feast in the House of Levi," which covers an entire wall, was, in turn, covered from ceiling to floor by a burlap curtain, to hide the fact that an artist was hard at work restoring it. We knew because we peeked through a tiny hole, to be greeted, or reprimanded, by a hand-tethered sign, *chiuso*.

Curiosity paid again on our last evening in Milan. We had rushed to La Scala only to find it closed. A careful reconnaissance eventually led to a stage entrance and an official who at first barred the doors. A baller rehearsal was in

progress and there was simply no way to get a look at the world's most famous opera house. Could we come back tomorrow? Tomorrow we would be in New York. We produced everything short of tears. Well, perhaps if we could come back after dinner. We did and were given a private tour, including backstage.

Having been welcomed to Italy by the airport firemen's almost strike, we were treated to a similar farewell. On the day before our departure, the newspapers reported that a 12-hour strike by Rome's airport administrators and air controllers was set for the following day and that air travel throughout Italy would be affected. Nobody in Milan, our point of departure, knew about the stoppage.

We left Italy on schedule, eager to return soon to catch up with the places that had been *chiuso* this time around.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Cocoa Prices Reach 3-Year High As Rumors of a Shortage Spread

LONDON (Reuters) — Cocoa prices soared to their highest levels in three years Thursday on the London commodity market amid growing fears of a crop shortage.

Dealers said prices rose sharply between £30 (\$46) and £51 a metric ton as speculators rushed to buy. They said rumors of a poor crop in the Ivory Coast and market talk that Brazilian farmers were slowing deliveries in the hope of getting higher prices caused the scramble.

Cocoa for delivery in September closed at a three-year high of £1,485 a ton (\$1,084 a pound). The rise continued when the New York Futures Market opened with delivery for September gaining \$78 to trade at a high of \$2,174 a ton. Later it eased slightly, as some speculators took profits, but stayed firm.

SEC Cites Fox Accounting Firm

WASHINGTON (WP) — Fox & Co., a national accounting firm, has been charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission with "reckless" failure to detect false financial statements issued by three of its clients. It was the first such action against a major U.S. accounting firm in two years.

The SEC complaint Wednesday signals what is expected to be a significant number of such cases. An SEC spokesman said the commission's inventory of cases of financial fraud was increasing as corporations coming out of tough economic times sought to make their situations look better to prospective investors.

The SEC said in U.S. District Court in New York that Fox, headquartered in Denver, knew or should have known that reports filed by Saxon Industries, Flight Transportation and Alper Computer were false or misleading. Fox said it would contest the SEC's request for an injunction barring Fox from accepting new clients pending study of the firm's auditing procedures.

Burger Kings Set for Woolworth

NEW YORK (Reuters) — F.W. Woolworth has agreed with Pillsbury's Burger King subsidiary to convert at least 50 restaurants in Woolworth's U.S. variety stores to Burger King restaurants in the next five years, Woolworth said Thursday. The company said the conversion would start immediately in the New York area, where two Burger Kings are scheduled to open in Woolworth stores this fall.

Baldwin to Present Plan Today

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Baldwin-United's president, Victor Palmieri, said Thursday that the company would give creditors a plan Friday that it hopes will protect the interests of Baldwin's policy and annuity holders and shield its MGIC investment subsidiary from Baldwin's problems.

The financial and insurance company is not trying to sell MGIC, though several other assets are on the block, Mr. Palmieri said. Earlier this year Baldwin began negotiating with creditors on a long-term extension of a \$700-million-plus credit line. But creditors so far have granted only temporary extensions due to expire July 15.

EC Parliament Asks Trade Moves

STRASBOURG (Reuters) — The European Parliament urged Thursday a reduction of internal European Community trade barriers, which cost the 10-nation EC about \$12 billion a year. The parliament chided member states for having made only a few of the moves on trade barriers promised for the past year.

The legislators called for leaders at the Stuttgart summit next week to agree on a timetable under which trade ministers would have to decide issues on trade barriers by June 1984.

The parliament stressed the need to agree on community-wide certification for products entering the EC from other countries. France has blocked such an accord, saying it would have to be accompanied by more stringent protection against unfair practices by non-EC countries.

Brown-Forman Makes Bid For Takeover of Lenox

By Patricia G. Hollie

NEW YORK — Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. has announced its first diversification move, saying that it will make a cash tender offer this week for Lenox Inc., a maker of china best known as the official supplier to the White House. Lenox's early reaction was unfavorable.

Brown-Forman said in its announcement Wednesday that it plans to offer \$87 a share for Lenox's 454 million common shares. If all of the company's 3,000 shareholders tender their shares, the transaction would be worth \$392 million.

Brown-Forman is the distiller and marketer of Southern Comfort and Jack Daniel's whiskeys, Bolla Italian wines and Martell cognac. It is based in Louisville, Kentucky. Lenox's shareholders' list is dominated by 49 institutions, which held 2.3 million shares, or nearly 52 percent of the total outstanding, at the end of April. On news of the proposed tender offer, Lenox surged 26 1/2 points on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday, closing at \$86 1/2.

Brown-Forman said it had been looking at Lenox since 1978 and moved now because of an increase

in the stock price in recent weeks. "The activity in the stock caused us to move up our timetable," said W.L. Lyons Brown Jr., president of Brown-Forman. Lenox has sold as low as \$39 1/2 during the last 12 months.

Following a meeting of Brown-Forman's board on Tuesday, Mr. Brown telephoned John S. Chamberlin, chairman of Lenox, to inform him of the proposed tender offer. "He called me back Wednesday morning to say that Lenox would prefer to remain independent," Mr. Brown said.

In an announcement on Wednesday, Lenox asked its shareholders to defer any decisions pending a board meeting on Monday. It has asked Kidder, Peabody & Co., the investment banking firm, to review the offer and report to the board.

An \$87-a-share offer would represent a multiple of 21 times Lenox's 1982 earnings of \$4.13 per share. Lenox, based in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, was thrust into the spotlight in 1981 when Nancy Reagan ordered \$209,000 worth of its china.

The company earned \$18.5 million on sales of \$254.6 million last year.

Senate Approves More Funds for IMF

By James L. Rowe Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved by a 55-34 vote a substantial increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund and a tightening of the regulations on U.S. banks that engage in foreign lending.

The Reagan administration has long argued for the increase of \$8.5 billion in the U.S. contribution to the international agency, which is playing a key role in helping to re-finance billions of dollars in debts owed by Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other developing countries. The current U.S. contribution is about \$16 billion.

The troubled nations are major borrowers from international banks in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. The IMF

has coordinated rescheduling of the bank debts and has joined with the banks in making new loans to the nations.

The additional U.S. contribution would account for about 20 percent of a \$42-billion international program to replenish the IMF's resources, which have been rapidly depleted by the mounting debt crises in developing countries.

A similar bill has been approved by the House Banking Committee but has not yet been scheduled to go to the floor of the House of Representatives.

The administration and Senate supporters argued that the debt crisis is far from over and that the IMF must have increased resources to make sure that a round of international debt defaults does not occur.

The banks, who many critics charge made too many bad loans to nations like Brazil and Mexico, would face tougher regulation of their international activities under the bill. Some critics have argued that the bill is essentially a bank bailout.

The bill requires the bank regulators — the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. — to force banks to set up special reserves to cover foreign loans whose quality has been "impaired" by a longstanding inability of private or public foreign borrowers to make their payments.

The bill also requires the regulators to force banks to increase their capital to make the institutions better able to bear some of the risks of foreign lending.

The Senate rejected several conservative amendments designed to curtail the funding increase but adopted several amendments intended to placate domestic industries that may be hurt by imports from countries that receive IMF assistance.

The bill requires the United States to monitor and publicize loan requests to the World Bank — the international institution that makes development loans — when those loans would go to projects that would produce commodities already in oversupply in the world, such as copper.

The Senate also adopted an amendment by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that seeks to reduce IMF assistance to countries that provide export subsidies for agricultural products.

Italy to Restructure TV Industry

Rome

ROME — The Italian government has accepted a plan costing \$165 million in state aid to save the country's television manufacturing industry from collapse. Ministry of Industry officials said Thursday.

The statement came after a meeting of an interministerial committee for economic policy.

Giving details of the plan earlier, Industry Minister Filippo Pandolfi said 7,000 jobs would be cut from the television industry's present level of 16,000, but he added that the cutbacks were essential for its survival.

The Italian industry has been in danger of collapse for the past three years because of competition

from color tubes imported from Japan and other Far Eastern countries, a sluggish market during the Western recession and fierce union resistance to layoffs.

The rescue plan envisages the creation of a new operating company grouping the private firms Zanussi and Indesit with REL, a state company set up to restructure the Italian electronics and domestic appliance industries.

The new company will produce 700,000 color and 100,000 black and white sets annually by the end of 1987.

A group of smaller companies also will receive REL support to make components for the operating company.

Mexican Output Of Cars Off 68%

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — Mexican car production dropped 68 percent the first three months of 1983 because of lack of consumer demand and foreign exchange, a leading industrial bank said Thursday.

Automotive production fell to 27,000 units from 93,000 units in 1982, the Bancomer report said, adding that truck and bus production dropped 83 percent.

It cited a collapse in internal demand for new cars because of the current recession and a lack of hard cash to buy raw materials and other sub-assemblies on the world market.

Dean Witter Traders Face Charges

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two account executives, who were responsible for supervising the 24-hour trading desk that Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. opened in January using a phony account to make at least \$80 million of unauthorized trades yielding them more than \$600,000 in profits, according to criminal charges filed with Federal District Judge Charles S. Haig.

The papers, filed Wednesday by U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani, said the two registered commodity account executives, Shmury Mishnick and William Fellus, had misused their supervisory positions on the desk to engage in unauthorized commodity trading.

The executives were accused of falsifying Dean Witter's trading records while crediting their profitable trades to an account they established in the name of Nessim Yaffe.

According to Earl Nemes, a lawyer representing Dean Witter, Mr. Yaffe is a friend of Mr. Fellus and apparently had no knowledge

of the account. Neither of the account executives disclosed their interest in the profits of the Yaffe account to Dean Witter, the papers said.

Dean Witter announced Wednesday that it had lost \$14 million as a result of the activity and that it was trying to recoup the money. It also said there had been no loss to any customer accounts and no material impact on the company's capital as a result of the unauthorized transactions.

Between Feb. 1 and May 18, the court papers said, Mr. Mishnick and Mr. Fellus used Dean Witter money to assume a short position, or contract to sell, in 7.3 million ounces (204.4 million grams) of silver, representing a contract value of \$80 million.

The two also traded in gold and foreign currencies, according to the papers, and during the same period did credit commodity transactions yielding at least \$600,000 to the Yaffe account.

In addition, \$1.9 million from the profitable trades was wired to accounts in Luxembourg, Israel and Switzerland, the papers said.

Mr. Fellus, 45, was arrested May 25 at Kennedy International Airport, upon returning from Switzerland. Mr. Mishnick, 26, pleaded guilty Wednesday to a federal mail fraud charge, based on a May 13 trade of 5,000 ounces of silver. He faces up to five years in prison and a \$1,000 fine, and he will be sentenced Aug. 3.

Dean Witter said it had discovered the problem after trying to confirm its trading positions with other dealers.

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40	15.50-20.50	23.50-28.50	—
40	15.00-20.00	23.00-28.00	—
40	14.50-19.50	22.50-27.50	—
40	14.00-19.00	22.00-27.00	—
40	13.50-18.50	21.50-26.50	—
40	13.00-18.00	21.00-26.00	—
40	12.50-17.50	20.50-25.50	—
40	12.00-17.00	20.00-25.00	—
40	11.50-16.50	19.50-24.50	—
40	11.00-16.00	19.00-24.00	—
40	10.50-15.50	18.50-23.50	—
40	10.00-15.00	18.00-23.00	—
40	9.50-14.50	17.50-22.50	—
40	9.00-14.00	17.00-22.00	—
40	8.50-13.50	16.50-21.50	—
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40	6.50-11.50	14.50-19.50	—
40	6.00-11.00	14.00-19.00	—
40	5.50-10.50	13.50-18.50	—
40	5.00-10.00	13.00-18.00	—
40	4.50-9.50	12.50-17.50	—
40	4.00-9.00	12.00-17.00	—
40	3.50-8.50	11.50-16.50	—
40	3.00-8.00	11.00-16.00	—
40	2.50-7.50	10.50-15.50	—
40	2.00-7.00	10.00-15.00	—
40	1.50-6.50	9.50-14.50	—
40	1.00-6.00	9.00-14.00	—
40	0.50-5.50	8.50-13.50	—
40	0.00-5.00	8.00-13.00	—
40	—	7.50-12.50	—
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40	—	5.50-10.50	—
40	—	5.00-10.00	—
40	—	4.50-9.50	—
40	—	4.00-9.00	—
40	—	3.50-8.50	—
40	—	3.00-8.00	—
40	—	2.50-7.50	—
40	—	2.00-7.00	—
40	—	1.50-6.50	—
40	—	1.00-6.00	—
40	—	0.50-5.50	—
40	—	0.00-5.00	—
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CREDIT LYONNAIS

1982 FINANCIAL YEAR

Notwithstanding a considerable increase in operating provisions, due to the aggravation of the world economic crisis and a marked decline in interest rates in France and abroad, Crédit Lyonnais achieved a net profit of FF 311 million.

IN FRANCE

Marked growth of loans to customers...

Loans to customers, as at end-1982, were nearly 20% above their level at end-1981, while the rise in customers' deposits, although above that for the previous year, reached only 11.7%.

...while observing the requirements of monetary policy.

Due to the very restrictive rules as regards credit ceilings, the expansion achieved in loans, as much to companies as to individuals, was only made possible by retentions of profits, by the issue of bond loans on the domestic market to the amount of FF 4.5 billion, and by the substantial growth of loans in foreign currencies, whose share of total loans increased from 12.2% to 16.5%.

ABROAD

Further increase in branches' business with customers...

Expansion recorded abroad, due in part to the rise in value of the currencies of several countries in which the branches are established, was again more rapid than in France, as much in deposits received (+15%) as in loans granted (+29.9%). For this reason, the share represented by the branches abroad in total deposits rose to 22.1%, and in total loans to customers to 24.6%.

...and strengthening of the branch network.

During the financial year, several subsidiaries and associated banks again extended their operations. As regards only its direct network, Crédit Lyonnais opened two new branches in Miami and Manila, two International Banking Facilities—offshore branches—in New York and Miami, and three Representative Offices in Bombay, Taiwan and Osaka.

LESS FAVOURABLE RESULTS

Notwithstanding highly satisfactory operating profits...

Crédit Lyonnais' net banking income rose by more than 21% over that for the 1981 financial year, while the increase in overheads was about 14%. For this reason, operating profits before depreciation and provisions advanced by nearly 40%, to FF 4,811.3 million.

...provisions have risen very considerably...

Nevertheless, due to the persistence of poor economic conditions, operating provisions have had to be increased by nearly 85%, to FF 3,771 million, to cover, especially, the risk of losses on loans granted to various countries in a very difficult financial situation and—to the extent of FF 344 million—depreciation of the securities portfolio, the largest provision being due to the difficulties encountered by Crédit Lyonnais' subsidiary in the Netherlands.

...leading to a reduction of net profits.

In total, net profits for the 1982 financial year were FF 311 million, as against FF 469 million for the previous year, a reduction of 33.7%. This was due mainly to the contraction of profits made by the branches abroad, whose expansion had been exceptional in the previous year.

In consolidated figures, net profits fell from FF 1,032 million to FF 910 million and the balance sheet total reached FF 651 billion (as compared with FF 539 billion in 1981).

EUROPARTNERS: BANCO DI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

White House Decision Expected Soon Between Fed Chief, Greenspan

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's closest friend in Congress, Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, and top administration economic advisors appear to be lining up in support of the reappointment of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker. But White House officials say the decision on whether to reappoint him has not been made.

Volcker seems to have a lot of support. "Mr. Laxalt said Wednesday, 'There is concern for making a change at a critical time. Wherever you go, there seems to be a lot of

support. This is a change from a few months ago, when there was lots of criticism. It appears to me, from my soundings, that Volcker has rather strong support.

Secretary Henry Donald T. Regan, who in the past has been critical of Mr. Volcker's handling of the money supply, said that "he is an infinitely better fighter, and his name is associated with that. Most people give him high marks for having worked with us to bring inflation down."

Support for Mr. Volcker came from several quarters as the White House confirmed that Mr. Regan was nearing a decision on whether to reappoint the Federal Reserve chairman. The other leading candi-

date for the position is said to be the economist Alan Greenspan.

Mr. Volcker met with Mr. Reagan late Monday before leaving town on a fishing trip. Details of the conversation have not been made public.

The director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, who is close to Mr. Greenspan, let it be known Wednesday that he too favored the reappointment of Mr. Volcker.

Mr. Reagan, in a telephone interview from New York on Wednesday, said of Mr. Volcker that the "financial markets seem to favor him and want him by an overwhelming majority." He referred to a poll of 702 U.S. investment de-

blosome international debt situation, according to a source close to him.

Administration officials say clearly not expecting Mr. Volcker to leave money from the job. They said he did not offer to resign during his meeting with the president Monday.

One White House official said staff members had drawn up a list of five candidates for the post. But other sources said the only candidates under serious consideration were Mr. Volcker and Mr. Greenspan.

On a policy level, the expectations among top White House officials is that little difference exists between the two men. Thus the ar-

Closing prices, June 9[illegible]

June 9, 198

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

(Continued from Page 11)

ment studied whether it was in the national interest.

Lord Incheape also argued that the two companies are not complementary, though both have shipping, property and construction operations. Noting that Trafalgar has called the resemblance "uncanny," he said: "The Concise Oxford Dictionary definition of 'uncanny' is 'weird.'"

Nonetheless, several shareholders berated Lord Incheape for the

company's dull profit record. One called the 1982 accounts, which showed a drop in pretax profit of 18 percent to £33.5 million, a "dismal depressing document." The holder urged the management to push for the highest bid possible rather than encouraging a monopoly inquiry.

P&O officials promised to come up with a solid recovery forecast later. "You will see the figures in due course," said Oliver Brooks, finance director, "and I'm sure you will be pleased with them."



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US\$40,000,000
Floating Rate Bearer Notes 1990

Holders of Floating Rate Notes of the above issue are hereby notified that for the next interest period from June 10, 1983 to December 12, 1983 the following information is relevant:

1. Applicable interest rate: 10 1/2 % per annum
 2. Interest Payable on next Interest Payment Date: US \$539.58
per US \$10,000.00 nominal or US \$13,469.58
per US \$250,000.00 nominal
 3. Next Interest Payment Date: December 12, 1983
- June 8, 1983 BA Asia Limited
Reference Agent



D = 11

To the Bondholders:

We, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., hereby notify that as a result of a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of 30th June, 1983, Japan time, at the rate of 0.15 share for each share held, the conversion price of the above-captioned Bonds will be adjusted pursuant to Condition 6, paragraph (A), sub-paragraph (i) of the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds under the Trust Deed dated 29th June, 1982 from Yen 709.60 to Yen 617.00 per share, effective as from 1st July, 1983, Japan time.

JUNE 10, 1983 **Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.,**
1-9, Kyobashi 2-chome,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan



Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG Section B 7553.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEPEY TRUST

will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on June 28th, 1983 at 15:00 hours for the purpose of considering and voting the following matters:

1. To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors;
 - b. The statutory auditor.
2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31st, 1983, and to allocate the net profit;
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1983.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

in order to take part at the statutory general meeting of June 28th, 1983 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
— Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.

The Board of Directors.

Vilas Barred for Year On Charge of Taking Tournament Entry Fee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Guillermo Vilas, the world's fifth-ranked tennis player, was suspended for one year Wednesday and fined \$20,000 after being found guilty of accepting guaranteed appearance money to play in a tournament in Rotterdam, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced here.

Vilas has denied the accusation, but Philippe Chatrier, president of the pro council, the International Tennis Federation and the French Tennis Federation, said at a Paris news conference: "After an investigation of several months we have found no proof provided by the organizers themselves."

Chatrier also said that the organizers of the Rotterdam tournament had been fined \$10,000. The effective date of Vilas's suspension depends on whether he decides to appeal.

An appeal would be reviewed by a special tribunal with one representative chosen by him, one by the pro council and one joint selection. The amount of the reported under-the-table payment was not announced, but the Washington Post, quoting sources, reported that Vilas's representative and coach, Ion Tiriac, had accepted \$100,000 for Vilas to participate in the tournament, held March 14-20.

Vilas, of Argentina, is the first tennis professional to be suspended

on charges of accepting a guaranteed appearance fee, a practice rumored to be commonplace in professional tennis. Vilas has 30 days to appeal the suspension or he will be banned from all Grand Prix and Davis Cup events, although he still can play in exhibition matches, according to a council spokesman in New York.

Jim McManus, director of player and tournament services for the Association of Tennis Professionals, said the ATP had no immediate comment on Vilas's suspension.

Ivan Lendl, the world's top ranked player, was also reported to be under investigation for accepting payments to participate in a Grand Prix tournament in Milan from March 21 to 27. International Tennis Federation sources said the Milan tournament also is under investigation. Lendl and his coach, Wojtek Fibak, have declined comment.

According to widely circulated reports in recent years, several smaller tournaments on the Grand Prix tour routinely give name players guaranteed amounts to participate in hopes that star players will help generate gate receipts.

Although players are permitted to accept fees for commercial endorsements and promotional appearances, guaranteed fees for participating in matches are prohibited.



Guillermo Vilas

Vilas's suspension was the second in as many days of a major tennis professional. Guillermo also announced formally that Yannick Noah, winner of the French Open, will be barred from competition for 42 days from June 13 to July 25, which means he will be unable to play for France against Paraguay in the Davis Cup quarterfinals July 8-10.

Noah, who will not appeal the suspension, was set down for refusing to appear for two matches in the Nations' Cup tournament in Düsseldorf last year. Noah's suspension was seven days shorter than the 49 days originally reported. He was fined \$20,000. Officials said Noah was given the choice between an 84-day suspension during which he would be allowed to play exhibition matches or the 42-day ban on all professional activity.

Top Pick in NHL Amateur Draft Is American-Born for First Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTREAL — Brian Lawton, a high-school senior from Rhode Island, Wednesday became the first American ever named as the top selection in the National Hockey League amateur draft.

He was taken by the Minnesota North Stars, and was followed by several other American players.

Bobby Carpenter, drafted third overall by Washington in 1981, was the previous highest U.S.-born draft pick.

Lawton was followed two picks later by center Ron LaFayette, a native of Detroit who scored 103 goals and 235 points for Verdun of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League this past season. LaFayette went to the New York Islanders after Hartford took Sylvain Turgeon, who played for Hull of the Quebec league.

Steve Yzerman of Peterborough became the fourth consecutive center selected when he was taken by Detroit, then Buffalo picked Tom Barraso, a high-school goaltender from Massachusetts.

Two more Americans, center Alfie Turcotte of the Portland Winter Hawks of the Western Hockey League, who went to Montreal, and center David Jensen of Lawrence Academy in Massachusetts, who went to Hartford, were taken in the opening round.

All five players are possibilities for the U.S. Olympic team if they do not turn professional before the 1984 Games.

"I think high school competition

is good enough, strong enough and physical enough," said Lawton, who will be 18 later this month. "I'm not worried it will be a disadvantage. I played 72 games this year, anyway. I played the national junior team in Russia, then the national team in Japan. I played a lot of hockey and it was against good competition."

Lawton has not ruled out the Olympics or college and has been offered a scholarship at Providence College.

Speaking of the U.S. Olympic coach, Lawton said Wednesday: "I talked to Lou Vairo yesterday and he left it up to me. It's all up to me. The North Stars haven't said anything about it."

The North Stars' general manager, Lou Nanne, said the team would not pressure Lawton into making any specific decision.

LaFayette said he will do whatever the Islanders want him to do. It is likely that the NHL championship will be before the Olympics, he said.

The tryouts will take place at the National Sports Festival later this

month. "It wouldn't be fair to the other players if I didn't make my decision first," he said.

The Montreal Canadiens took Vladislav Tretiak, the star goalie for the Soviet national team, in the seventh round. Tretiak, considered one of the best goalkeepers in the world, indicated on a Soviet tour here last winter that he would be interested in playing in the NHL, especially in Montreal — if the Soviet sports committee would allow him to do so.

Tretiak was the first of five Soviet players drafted by NHL teams. Defenseman Viacheslav Fetisov was selected 150th overall by the New Jersey Devils, who also took Soviet junior Aleksandr Kharin in the 10th round and Alexei Kasatonov in the 42nd round. The Calgary Flames chose right winger Sergei Makarov in the 12th round, 241st overall.

Two major trades, meanwhile, were completed during the draft at the Montreal Forum.

Buffalo acquired forward Real Cloutier and Quebec's No. 1 pick, which it used to take 6-foot-6 center Adam Craighead of Ottawa, in exchange for forwards J. P. Sauve, Tony McKegney and Andre Stasiuk, plus the Sabres' third-round selection.

Winnipeg sent Dave Christian, a free-agent center and a member of the 1980 U.S. Olympic team, to Washington for the Capitals' top pick, which was used to select defenseman Bob Dallas of Laval.

Stieb Pitches Blue Jays Past A's; First in League to Win 9 Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OAKLAND — Dave Stieb became the American League's first nine-game winner Wednesday after pitching the Blue Jays to a 5-2 triumph over the Oakland A's.

Stieb (9-4) gave up four hits and two runs and struck out four in seven-plus innings. His 82 strikeouts also is tops in the American League.

Steve Boros, Oakland's rookie manager, was seeing Stieb for the first time. "He has great stuff, so it's understandable why he has been so successful," Boros said. "Frankly, I was quite impressed."

"You never really get a good pitch to drive off him," said Dwayne Murphy, an outfielder for the A's. "He's always in control of the situation."

Cliff Johnson, the Blue Jays' designated hitter, drove in two runs with two doubles to lead the Toronto offense against three Oakland pitchers. Asked if he tried any tactics against the A's, who traded him to Toronto last winter for outfielder Al Woods, Johnson shrugged and said:

"I'm not the kind of individual who is vindictive. I think it's very unprofessional to come back and play against your old team and feel embarrassed by trading me away, and I can't forget that. But I'm in this game to have fun. If baseball can't be fun then you shouldn't be in it. Let's talk about Stieb. Isn't he a helluva pitcher?"

Orioles 7, Brewers 3
In Baltimore, Cal Ripken and John Lowenstein hit two-run homers in a five-run eighth inning to rally the Orioles to a 7-3 victory over Milwaukee's Brewers.

Struck out three times against Don Sutton, hit a pitch by Tom Tallman over the left-center-field fence for his ninth homer of the season. After Eddie Murray walked, Lowenstein followed with his eighth homer down the left field line.

Tigers 6, Red Sox 3
In Boston, Lou Whitaker hit his fifth home run and added a pair of doubles and an RBI triple to lead Detroit to a 6-3 victory over the

Red Sox. The victory was Detroit's third in a row the series. Jack Morris (5-5) hurled his fourth complete game of the season for the triumph.

Royals 9, Twins 2
In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens hit three singles, knocked in two runs and scored another to carry the Royals to a 9-2 triumph over Minnesota behind the combined

Expos 5, Pirates 4
In Montreal, Al Oliver singled home runs in the first and third innings to give the Expos a 5-4 triumph over Pittsburgh for the Pirates' seventh loss in eight games. Bill Guttickson (6-6) went a strong eight innings before faltering in the ninth. Jeff Reardon finished in the sixth with six strikeouts. Rick Rhoden (2-6) took the loss.

Padres 5, Reds 3
In Cincinnati, Dave Dravecky became the National League's first nine-game winner and Kevin McReynolds, Terry Kennedy and Sixto Lezcano homered as San Diego beat the Reds 5-3.

Phillies 7, Cardinals 4
In Philadelphia, Tony Perez hit a three-run homer with two out in the ninth to give the Phillies a 7-4 triumph over St. Louis.

Astros 1, Giants 0
In Houston, Phil Garner singled home Omar Moreno with two out in the bottom of the 11th to lift the Astros to a 1-0 triumph over San Francisco.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East
Baltimore Orioles 22-23
Boston Red Sox 22-23
Detroit Tigers 22-23
Kansas City Royals 22-23
Los Angeles Angels 22-23
Milwaukee Brewers 22-23
Minnesota Twins 22-23
New York Yankees 22-23
Oakland Athletics 22-23
Pittsburgh Pirates 22-23
Seattle Mariners 22-23
St. Louis Cardinals 22-23
Texas Rangers 22-23
Toronto Blue Jays 22-23
Washington Senators 22-23
West
California Angels 22-23
Chicago White Sox 22-23
Cleveland Indians 22-23
Houston Astros 22-23
Los Angeles Dodgers 22-23
Montreal Expos 22-23
New York Mets 22-23
Philadelphia Phillies 22-23
Pittsburgh Pirates 22-23
San Diego Padres 22-23
Seattle Mariners 22-23
St. Louis Cardinals 22-23
Texas Rangers 22-23
Toronto Blue Jays 22-23
Washington Senators 22-23

BASEBALL ROUNDUP
five-hit pitching of Steve Renko and Dan Quisenberry. Renko (5-4) scattered five hits, walked two and struck out two over seven innings.

Yankees 6, Indians 5
In New York, pinch hitter Lou Piniella singled home Dave Winfield from second base with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift the Yankees to a 6-5 triumph over Cleveland. Rich Gossage, who recorded the last out in the top of the inning, got the victory to improve his record to 3-2.

Angels 7, White Sox 4
In Anaheim, California, Rick Adams hit his first major-league home run and also hit a two-run single to back Ken Forsch's five-hit pitching and help the Angels to a 7-4 triumph over Chicago. Forsch raised his record to 5-3.

Rangers 1, Mariners 0
In Seattle, rookie Mike Smithson came within one out of his first major-league shutout as Texas beat the Mariners 1-0. The Rangers scored their only run when Matt Young delivered a wild pitch with a man on third. Smithson (4-4) scattered nine hits, walked one and struck out seven before being lifted with two out in the ninth in favor of Odel Jones, who recorded his eighth save.

Cubs 2, Mets 1
In the National League, at Chicago, Keith Moreland singled in Leon Durham with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to cap a two-run rally and lift the Cubs to their seventh straight victory, a 2-1 decision over New York.

Dodgers 11, Braves 5
In Atlanta, Fernando Valenzuela (7-2) homered and drove in two other runs for Los Angeles, which

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Toronto 6, Oakland 3	Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 4
Seattle 9, Milwaukee 2	St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0
Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 5	Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
Minnesota 9, Detroit 2	San Diego 1, Houston 0
Chicago 7, New York 4	Montreal 5, New York 3
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Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 5	Los Angeles 1, Houston 0
Minnesota 9, Detroit 2	St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0
Chicago 7, New York 4	Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
San Francisco 5, Texas 4	San Diego 1, Houston 0
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 3	Montreal 5, New York 3
Seattle 9, Milwaukee 2	Los Angeles 1, Houston 0
Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 5	St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0
Minnesota 9, Detroit 2	Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
Chicago 7, New York 4	San Diego 1, Houston 0
San Francisco 5, Texas 4	Montreal 5, New York 3
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 3	Los Angeles 1, Houston 0
Seattle 9, Milwaukee 2	St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0
Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 5	Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
Minnesota 9, Detroit 2	San Diego 1, Houston 0
Chicago 7, New York 4	Montreal 5, New York 3
San Francisco 5, Texas 4	Los Angeles 1, Houston 0
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 3	St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0
Seattle 9, Milwaukee 2	Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 5	San Diego 1, Houston 0
Minnesota 9, Detroit 2	Montreal 5, New York 3
Chicago 7, New York 4	Los Angeles 1, Houston 0

OBSERVER Auto Oratory

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — My friend Ralph bought one of the new talking cars. When he took possession, he had new-car smell and said things like, "Buckle your seat belt," "Lock your door" and "Turn on your headlights."

Ralph was so delighted he couldn't resist showing it off to a woman named Ruth.

"It's a miracle," Ruth said, "when you consider that all a baby can say is 'Ma-ma' and 'Da-da.'"

Ruth began driving out with Ralph every evening. The two of them would drive into the country and get out of the car and then get in again so they could hear the car say, "Buckle your seat belt" and "Lock your door" and "Turn on your headlights."

Then one evening Ruth said she didn't feel like going for a drive. "Don't you want to hear the car talk?" Ralph asked.

"The car is stupid," she said. "It's not learning anything. I'm bored with hearing it tell me to buckle the seat belt."

They exchanged tense words, during the course of which Ruth revealed that she was seeing Herb, whose car said, "Check your gas" and "You are exceeding the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit."

Consumed with jealousy about Ruth's willingness to exceed the speed limit with Herb, Ralph moved to leave her from fast living. He had read in the papers about a robot that delivered the commencement address at a college in Maryland. He drove to Maryland.

Several days later, poorer by a large sum of money, he drove to Ruth's house and saw her enter Herb's car. Drawing alongside at a traffic light, Ralph heard Herb's car saying, "Check your gas."

Then Ralph's car declared, "We live in a time of great challenge to the youth of America."

Ruth looked across at Ralph, whose car was now saying, "Therefore I urge you, youth of America, to go forth to meet the challenge, to fight the good fight."

That evening Ralph's phone rang. It was Ruth. "Why don't you call me anymore?" she asked.

That night they parked under giant elms and heard the car speak of "that blessed birthright which assures every American seated under

these giant elms today the opportunity to fulfill the human mission without hobbles to the spirit."

Long after midnight, a shadow approached Ralph's car nestled empty in its garage. It was the shadow of Herb. Its arms flickered over the wiring of Ralph's car.

When Ralph and Ruth stepped into the car next evening, it did not greet them with its usual cheery "Buckle your seat belt." Instead it said, "Four score and seven years ago this generation has a rendezvous with destiny, and so I say to you the only thing we have to fear is blood, toil, tears and sweat."

"Nice cars don't say 'sweat,'" said Ruth. "You know I don't like to hear crude talk."

"Crudity is all you'll get if you keep driving out with guys like Ralph," said the car.

"You mean Ralph isn't a gentleman?" Ruth asked.

"Hah!" snorted the car. "Get him to tell you about that Ika Poltroon he shoots pool with on Saturday nights."

Ralph recognized the voice of Herb and realized that his car had been turned into a two-way radio during the night.

Ruth was too devastated to care. "You?" she shouted at Ralph. "You and Ika Poltroon, the notorious pool-ball trouter? And your car had the nerve to speak to me just last night of the blessed birthright and fulfilling the human mission and the unbroken spirit?"

She disembarked instantly. Ralph drove to Herb's house, saw Herb's car pull away from the curb and came alongside in time to hear it saying, "And so I say to you, youth of America, go forth — go forth in confidence — go forth determined."

The sound so maddened Ralph that he opened his car door, intent upon punching Herb's nose, and failed to hear his car saying, "Your automobile is still in gear. Before he could reach Herb's nose, his drive shaft machine moved into the intersection, where it was demolished by a fire truck."

Ruth now goes out happily with a new car of her own, which says, "It's time to check your oil." She is studying to become a teacher of automotive oratory, hoping to fulfill the human mission.

New York Times Service

Cousteau at 73: Full Speed Ahead His Latest Venture Is a Wind-Powered Boat Without Sails

By Greg MacArthur

The Associated Press

PARIS — Although he will be 73 on Sunday, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the French explorer and filmmaker, is running out of energy while he fights passionately to reduce the amount the rest of us use.

The Oscar-winning filmmaker, underwater explorer and co-inventor of the aqualung, flew in from the Amazon basin to promote his latest innovation — a wind-powered boat with no sails that uses a 12-horsepower fan to produce the equivalent of 140 horses of conventional diesel power.

The ship reflects Cousteau's lifelong romance with nature and technology, and he uses his international prestige to promote one through use of the other.

He is a purist who refuses to sell underwater film footage to commercial producers. He plans to retire his floating laboratory, Calypso, by sinking it in deep water to ensure that it is never sold and "prostituted" by hucksters.

He received more than a million dollars from the French government for his wind-ship project, but unhesitatingly describes the Socialist regime's environmental policy as "terrible."

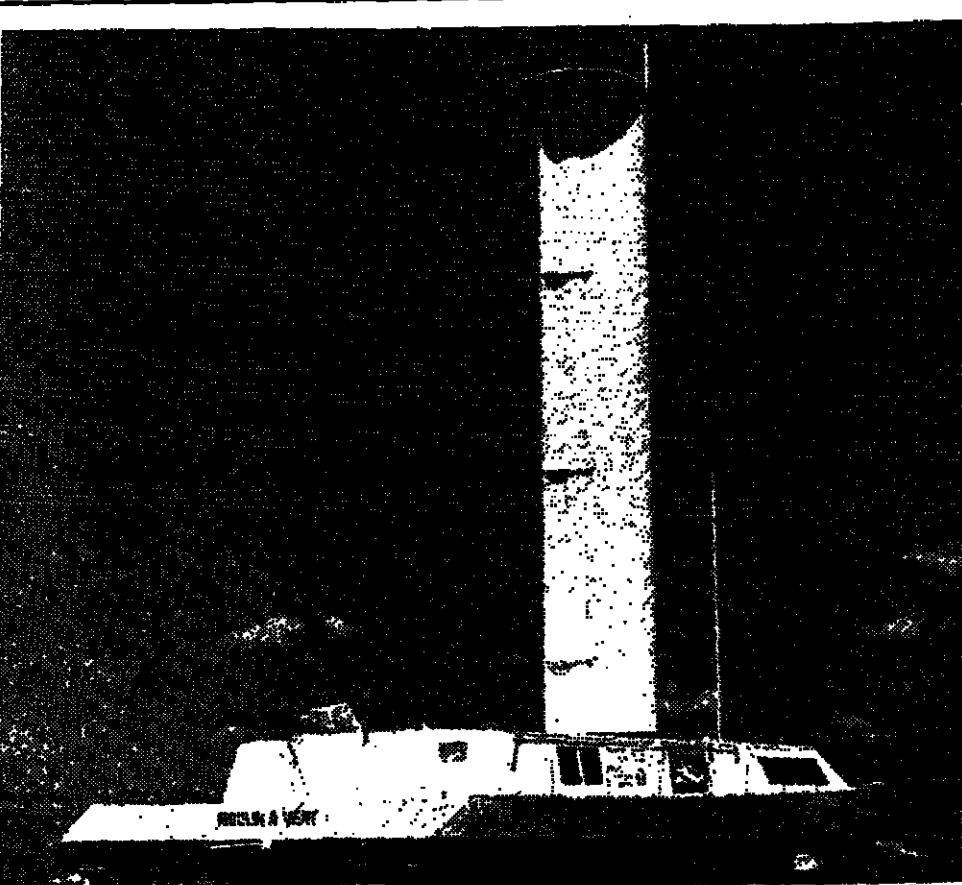
He laments at the White House, yet openly calls U.S. Secretary of Interior James Watt a "clown."

"French governments, whether they are right or left, try to appear as if they are interested in environmental issues, but they don't give the minister in charge any money or political power," Cousteau said during an interview at his Paris apartment.

"The minister is like a puppet. If he had any guts he would resign. They don't resign because when you become a minister you have a pension for life."

What, on the other hand, is a clown, but a dangerous clown, Cousteau went on. "He's a liability for Reagan. Reagan knows it, and I think he's going to get rid of him before the next elections."

Decades of ecological neglect by government and industry has been devastating, Cousteau adds. Strong national legislation and international cooperation is needed quickly, he believes, and



Cousteau's experimental boat with a cylinder in place of sails.

he uses his 160,000-member Cousteau Society in the United States and Canada and the 35,000-member Cousteau Foundation in France to press for both. Both nonprofit organizations are kept afloat through dues, grants and profits from Cousteau's films, books and lectures.

What he is interested in building is public awareness through his movies and projects like the wind boat, and he bristles at the suggestion that his slickly produced, highly popular films are more entertaining than educational.

"It's show biz technique. It's not show biz attitude," he said. "It's knowing how to make a film attractive. It's knowing your job."

Four years ago he decided to build a ship to replace the 1942 vintage Calypso, a refined British minesweeper, with a craft that, he said, "united the mechanical energy of fossil fuels with natural resources like the wind in order to save a substantial part of the energy we burn."

What Cousteau, his engineers and Professor Lucien Malavard, of the French Academy of Sciences, came up with was a prototype ship called the Moulin à Vent (Windmill) which uses a small fan at the top of a 13.5-meter (44.3-foot) cylinder to divert wind currents and create a depression along the length of the cylinder. The vessel was launched Thursday morning near Marseille.

The vacuum draws the vessel forward, and an on-board computer automatically rotates the cylinder to the correct angle in relation to the wind.

With two cylinders and 150 horsepower on the fans, Cousteau says an 800-ton ship could reach the same 15-knot speeds as a propeller-driven craft with a 1,500 horsepower engine. He believes the system has immediate commercial applications, and the French government has agreed to outfit several test vessels.

Cousteau, who stays in shape by jogging five miles a day when he isn't on an expedition, is already busy editing the film he shot over the last several months along the Amazon River. He is also planning to film an expedition down the Mississippi in August.

The actress Celeste Holm said she barely escaped death when a long scarf she was wearing caught in the wheel of her taxi as she and her husband, Wesley Adams, rode to the Tony awards ceremony. "All I could think of, of course, was the sudden and terrible death of Is-

dora Duncan," Holm said, recalling that the dancer was killed in a similar accident in Nice in 1927. "Thank God we were in one of those cars where there was no partition separating the driver from the passengers. He realized something was wrong and stopped immediately. I was very lucky. It happened so suddenly, that if he'd gone another five feet, my neck would have broken."

She said her only injuries were a welt on her neck and a bad bruise on her arm.

Former Queen Anne-Marie of Greece, wife of exiled King Constantine, gave birth to a baby girl Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital in London's Paddington district, the couple's private secretary announced. The couple's second daughter and fourth child was born at 9:20 A.M. and weighed 7 pounds, 7 ounces (3.37 kilograms), the secretary said.

In Tallahassee, Florida, Christo wore a pink shirt, was honored with a resolution on pink paper, and mingled with government officials sporting pink boutonnieres at a ceremony where Governor Bob Graham gave Christo an "Ambassador of the Arts" medal to honor the artist for donating half a million dollars to the state's Bay Islands project, which will go down in history as one of the most extraordinary art projects ever developed, said Secretary of State George Frost.

He noted that the two-week project, completed May 7, increased Dade County tourism by 10 to 20 percent, Christo called "Surrounded Islands" the "most beautiful project I did," but added: "I will never do another 'Surrounded Islands.' Each project is unique. It can't be repeated."

Dean Martin has been honored by the Variety Club of Great Britain as "one of the world's greatest entertainers." The event by the entertainers' charity organization raised almost \$5,000 for the Riding for the Disabled Fund, headed by Queen Elizabeth II's daughter, Princess Anne, who attended the luncheon ceremony in London.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ANDORRA

ANDORRA LA VIELLE. Apartments from 1945 / 1946. PAS DE LA CASA. Commercial premises of the town of Andorra. 1940 / 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 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